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FROM WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Army—The Admission of Minnesota—New-York Politicians After the Offices—Judge Clifford on the Supreme Court Bench, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The bill to increase the Army, reported in the Senate, to-day, added two new companies to each regiment, but authorizes no new regiments.

The Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered a negative report upon the facts relative to the Minnesota bill, and also setting them forth and admitting the State into the Union. The report is to be finally acted upon by the Committee on Monday next.

A serious difficulty is likely to arise in consequence of the election of three Representatives on the general ticket, when Minnesota is only entitled to one or two. The prevailing impression is that the whole number will have to be sent back to the people.

The city is full of New-York politicians, who are here relative to the offices in your State. There is much ill feeling on the part of the Buchananers, who think that Clerkwell and his friends are assuming all the power. Stanton is supposed to be certain to get the naval office, and Seaman of Ogdensburg, the District Attorneyship for the Northern District. S.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Commission of Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD as associate Judge, was read in the Supreme Court this morning, when Chief Justice TANEY administered to him the oath of office. After receiving the congratulations of his associates, Judge CLIFFORD took his seat.

One of the Deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has started for the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in different directions, to summon witnesses for the various investigating Committees.

Captain McKeever has received preparatory orders, and will go out in the flag-ship *Colorado*, to command the Home squadron.

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of a very large quantity of the public lands in Iowa, in June and July, at the various land-offices in that State. Some of them lie each side the line of the railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed ALVAH BRADBURY, to superintend the construction of the new Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. DAVIS provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry and mounted riflemen two full companies, and increasing the number of privates in each company of the entire force serving in the field or at distant frontier posts not exceeding ninety-six men; also, for the addition of fifteen assistant surgeons to the present medical staff.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

On the motion of Mr. YULEE, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish such estimates of the amount of the appropriation necessary to such parts of the volunteer force operating in Florida during the past year as had not been paid for want of appropriations applicable to this purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead Bill and recommended its passage. Made a special order for the second Monday in February.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishments. Made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution that "Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, whose election as Senators from Indiana is contested and all persons protesting against their election, or any of them, by themselves or their agents or attorneys, be permitted to take testimony on the allegation of the protestants and the sitting members, touching all matters of fact therein contained, before any Judge of the District Court of the United States, or before any Judge of the Superior or Circuit Courts of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of time and place of the proceedings, in some public gazette printed at Indianapolis."

Resolution laid over for future consideration.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution, authorizing the President to present a medal with suitable devices to Commodore PAULDING, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress for his gallant and judicious conduct in arresting a lawless military expedition, and preventing the same from carrying on actual war with Nicaragua.

Mr. CLAY said it would seem like prejudging the question to discuss it at the present time—as the Committee on Foreign Relations had not yet made a report on the President's Message in reference to the arrest of WALKER. The resolution should take that direction.

Mr. DOUGLAS could not foresee what might be the final disposition of the resolution, but he desired to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to introduce it. He wished to address himself calmly and dispassionately to the judgment of the Senate—because by appealing to any partisan prejudice or passion, he would not advance the object in view. He would speak earnestly, for he felt deeply the importance of the proposition in the present juncture of affairs, which involved not the character and conduct of a high and gallant veteran, an officer of the Navy, but the policy of the present Administration on the neutrality laws, the laws of nations, towards the sister Republic of Central America, and, perhaps more than all other things, the honor, integrity and good faith of the Government of the United States. He referred to the history of WALKER, who, he said, was first heard of as a military adventurer in Sonora, where, with a handful of misguided followers, he was completely repulsed and defeated. He subsequently entered Nicaragua, where, for a time, he was more successful. He held or seemed to hold the power of the Government there, but lost it by the same means as he acquired it, namely, by the sword. At Rivas he was rescued from inevitable destruction by officers of the United States Government. Whatever power WALKER had in Nicaragua was ended upon his surrender at Rivas, whether it was *de jure* or *de facto*. He read extracts of letters from YRISSARRI and MEDINA, to the Secretary of State, to show their gratitude to Commodore PAULDING for arresting WALKER and his men; and quoted from PUFFENDORF and VATTEL to sustain his positions: "There are cases when it becomes the duty of an officer to exceed the letter of his instructions, for the purpose of more fully carrying out their spirit." Had PAULDING quietly looked on and made no attempt to interfere with the lawless proceedings of WALKER, it might have been justly inferred that this Government was in collusion with him, and not acting in good faith toward Nicaragua. He repudiated such an idea, and thought that all the power which the Government possessed in the premises was conferred on PAULDING in good faith, and it would have been a crime for that officer to have neglected, upon a mere technical objection, to carry out the clearly expressed wishes of his Government. He argued that Governments might justly be held responsible not only for what they do, but for what they fail to do,—not only for what is done by the Government itself, but for what is done by its citizens with the knowledge of the Government when they have the power to prevent it. Hence the neglect of this Government to prevent the expedition against Nicaragua from being organized and set on foot within its limits, when that occurrence was notorious, and the Government had full power to hinder it, would have been just cause for a declaration of war by Nicaragua against this country, had it not been intercepted before the consummation of its objects. She might complain that the tiger had been let loose, but she could never complain that we again chained him up. She might indeed complain that WALKER had been suffered to violate her territory, but not that our officers had entered her territory to remove him. The only regret he had in this case, was, that instead of sending a message of half censure and half-apology, the present Administration had not fully and frankly avowed and justified the act of PAULDING.

Mr. BROWN moved a substitute for the resolution, declaring the arrest of WALKER and his followers a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING's conduct in this regard.

Mr. BROWN, in explaining his substitute, said the Territory certainly did not belong to the United States, and as we were not at war with Nicaragua, it was a violation of Territorial sovereignty, because it was, unquestionably, foreign territory which was invaded by PAULDING. He had listened attentively to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin, to hear by what laws the act of PAULDING was to be justified. The President had said it was a grave offence, and although the President did not attempt to palliate it, he did not attempt to justify it upon any legal ground. If there ever was a fair election in Nicaragua, it was when WALKER was elected. Yet he had been called a pirate. If so, what right had the Executive to turn a pirate loose upon the streets of Washington? But this was a miserable pretext then, these facts being so relative to the act of PAULDING. All he asked was that Congress should disavow and condemn it, and the condemnation was placed on the express ground that the act was disavowed by the Administration. If the act had been avowed by the Executive he should have asked Congress to pass a vote of censure against the President or Secretary of the Navy, or whoever gave the order. We had indeed fallen on strange times, when PAULDING could say to the Secretary of the Navy, "You fogy, you nincompoop, you are meddling with matters you know nothing about." The Secretary of the Navy in reply, instead of reprimanding PAULDING, said he rather thought he had the right to dispose of the naval forces as he pleased. If such a letter had been addressed by PORTER, ELLIOTT or any of the old Captains to such Secretaries of the Navy as SMITH, THOMPSON or SOUTHARD, he would have been forthwith rebuked and punished. If the present Secretary does not think fit to vindicate his official conduct, he can let it alone. The resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to give a medal to PAULDING for gallant conduct. Great God! PAULDING, commanding one hundred guns, with 500 or 600 men, captured WALKER and a handful of followers, who laid down their arms at the first summons. Was Congress for this called upon to vote a falsehood! PAULDING said that his men behaved with extraordinary gallantry. He (Mr. BROWN) supposed that the next thing would be, if our arms shall approach Salt Lake, and make a desperate charge and capture the women, Congress would be called upon to vote the soldiers medals for extraordinary gallantry. (Laughter.) That would be much more gallant than the act of PAULDING, and much more deserving of medals. (Renewed laughter.) He undertook to say that the expedition was not unlawful. The men had a right to expatriate themselves. There is no proof that the expedition was set on foot in the United States. They had a right to go to Nicaragua, taking the consequences of their acts. He repeated he would not vote for a medal to a man who violated the laws of his country, and who the President says committed a grave error.

Mr. PUGH said if, as has been charged, WALKER and his men were fugitives from justice, why were they not handed over to the Marshal for the District of Louisiana, where the offence was committed? It is idle to say they were arrested fugitives. The argument that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has a right to pursue the fugitives beyond the United States, is out of the question, if arrested as pirates, they could be tried at the very first port. If pirates, why were not WALKER and his followers, when in New-York and Norfolk, committed to prison? Was it true that the President could, of his own will, without authority from Congress, send not only the Navy, but the Army to a foreign country to carry on war? The law is susceptible of no such construction. The power of the President under the Neutrality law is to use the Army, Navy and Militia to prevent unlawful military expeditions being fitted out, and carried on from our territory. If the expedition escape his power is at an end. That men should escape is nothing more than an everyday occurrence. If the President wants more power let him ask Congress to grant it. If WALKER went to a peaceful country and committed an offence he deserved the severest reprehension, but if he went to a country distracted for years, and took upon himself and his followers all the consequences of war, he did nothing more than persons have always done. He should vote for no medal. The question was one which touched the rights of every American, and involved the salvation of the Government. If the President could, passing from the high seas, go into a foreign country, and that country could arm him with despotic power, it was time that some limit should be placed to such absolute and extraordinary proceedings.

Mr. FRANCE obtained the floor.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

At the instance of Mr. BURLINGAME, the oath of office was administered to Mr. GOOCH, the successor of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be excused his service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the tariff fund by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company.

Mr. DURFEE hoped not, as that gentleman the other day in the most earnest manner, charged the New-England members with joining the free-traders to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. As a representative of New England, he wanted Mr. KUNKEL's mind relieved, and hoped the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Mr. KUNKEL replied, if what Mr. DURFEE supposed was true he (KUNKEL) ought to be the last man on that Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL was excused.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for fortifications for naval service, for civil expenses and for legislative and judicial expenses.

Mr. PHELPS, from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $790,000 to supply the deficiency for paper, printing, binding and engraving ordered by the two preceding Congresses.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, and others, the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in the City of New-York on the 19th of July, 1845; also bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of marine signals. Mr. COCHRANE said that this bill was of more importance to commerce and to the reputation of the country for humanity, than any other which could be presented, and should be passed in preference to them.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Naval Committee, reported back the Senate resolution, extending till April 17 the time during which officers aggrieved by the Retiring Board can make application for an examination into their cases, which passed with an amendment providing the time within which such examination be made shall not be extended.

Mr. BOCOCK stated the bill was to enable the Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them.

Various reports from Standing Committees were made. The above were the most interesting. At an early hour the House adjourned.

Senator Hale on the Dred Scott Decision—Inspection of Seagoing Vessels—Secretary Cass' Second Reception, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Senator HALE's speech, to-day, in review of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, was an exceedingly able effort, exposing with great force and simplicity the fallacious logic and false history under cover of which the highest tribunal of the land has sought to degrade our common manhood, and establish the right of one race to hold another in bondage and chains. His first proposition was that there is no such thing as property in slaves in the sense in which "property" is generally understood. His argument, he suggested, was not addressed to the moral, but to the legal question; and he proceeded to show, by a very simple illustration, that—legally admitting Slavery to exist—property in a slave is a qualified and restricted title, subject entirely to local law, and terminating whenever it got from under that local law.

In New-Hampshire, as in some other States of the Union, the State may contract with a citizen for the labor of convicts in its penitentiary. The citizen thus becomes entitled to that man's services, and if the Legislature chooses, he may take him anywhere in the State for the purpose of laboring for the benefit of the contractor. So long as he remains within the State he is subject to the law and the servitude; but the moment he is carried across the line into another State, he becomes free at once. Just so with the slave. His master has the legal right to his services so long as he remains in the jurisdiction under which the title was acquired; but to take the slave outside that jurisdiction, inevitably, as a legal proposition, freed him at once, and he could not be again subjugated. In support of this proposition, Mr. HALE cited numerous cases clearly laid down in the law reports. Among them one in which a slave carried from Louisiana to France, was declared to be free upon his return; another where a slave carried from St. Domingo into the United States by stress of weather, was supported in his claim to freedom; and still another, wherein a slave carried from Virginia into Maryland, and taken back to Virginia subsequently, was afterwards held to be entitled to his freedom under a law of Maryland which decreed the freedom of a slave brought into that State from abroad, and detained there for twelve months. A most formidable array of authorities like these was presented by the Senator from New-Hampshire, in answer to the ruling of the Supreme Court, that the title to a slave is in a state of catalepsy while he is in a Free State, and that his return to a Slave State revives it in all its original force.

Not so was the case with any other species of property. A man may take his horse, for instance, ride him into every State of the Union, carry him to any quarter of the world, from the frozen North to the spot on which are poured the rays of the tropical sun, among civilized, savage, or semi-savage nations and everywhere the horse is recognized as *his* property, and everywhere will he find a tribunal of some sort to protect and defend his title thereto. And this is not because each of these States and countries has a statute declaring the right of property in a horse. Not at all. Such a statute probably exists in none of them. The horse is made property by the common consent of all mankind. Indeed, God himself, in the work of creation, laid down the law, when he gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and every creeping thing—but over his fellow-man, *never!* Here was the great distinction; and to make a slave it was necessary first to make a statute. Property in man never exists, even legally, until a human law decrees it; but property, in the general sense, springs from Nature and Nature's God.

Mr. HALE's second proposition embraced an explicit denial of the Supreme Court's declaration that the right to hold slaves and to traffic in them, was so universally recognized and practised upon during the Revolution, and at the time of the formation of the federal Constitution, that nobody thought of questioning it. This assumption he maintained was monstrously inconsistent with the truth of history; and he proceeded to show most conclusively, by quotations from WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, the two RUTLEDGE's, of South Carolina; MASON, of Virginia, (the ancestor of the present Senator from that State,) and numerous cotemporary authorities, that the very contrary was true, and that the fathers of the Republic directed every energy of their being to the purpose of discouraging the idea of human servitude, and of wiping out, speedily as it could be done with due regard to the vested rights of individuals, every vestige of negro Slavery. Among his authorities on this point, was the Continental Congress, which in 1774 agreed to cease the slave-trade, and to have no commerce or association with any North American Colony which should violate or refuse assent to this agreement,—holding them "inimical to Liberty" and "unworthy the rights of freemen." But it is impossible in the limits of an ordinary letter, to do justice to an argument so full of matter as this to which I have thus briefly referred. The Senator's speech should become a text-book—as it will, all over the land, upon this famous Dred Scott decision,—for no child who reads and ponders it, can fail to see how false is the blow by which the Supreme Court of the United States has stricken the principle of liberty for which our fathers struggled, suffered and conquered.

My letter of yesterday was so long that I was compelled to defer an intended reference to Mr. SEWARD's eulogy on the late Senator RUSK. Let no one fail to read it who can appreciate that in oratory which a "Venus de Medici" is in art. More touching, eloquent and ellasic tribute never fell upon the tomb of departed greatness; and none who knew the relations between the living statesman and the deceased, severed so unexpectedly by the shadow of death, will doubt its sincerity.

Some days ago I referred to a law which the Board of Underwriters were urging upon Congress, providing for the examination of the frames of sea-going vessels. An error of my own or the printer's made me say that it was proposed to examine these vessels during the first year after their launch. Some others have stated that the examination was proposed every year, and still others have it every five years. As the subject is one of much interest to ship-owners, let me state that the Underwriters say that a vessel's frame will rot within the first five years if ever, and they propose therefore to have an examination only once some time *during* the first five years, whenever the inspector shall designate.

Gen. CASS, the venerable and patriotic Secretary of State, threw open his house last evening for his second *formal reception*. A host of friends availed themselves of this opportunity to pay their respects to him and his amiable daughter, who presides over his metropolitan home with equal dignity and grace. One may, without a breach of the strictest rules of propriety, speak of the works of art with which a liberal gentleman adorns his saloons—for they are a sort of common property after all—belonging to the country which contains them, and only held in stewardship by those generous citizens who have the taste and enterprise to collect them together. I wish I possessed the power of adequately describing the numerous gems of sculpture and painting with which General CASS has made his every parlor a perfect gallery. Noble specimens of antique and modern statuary are there, reminding us of Rome in its ancient grandeur and power, and of its more recent claims to be recognized as the high court of art. Here are bas reliefs, and statuettes with features of beauty so exquisite and etherial that the cold marble seems warm with life. There is a picture of an old ruin, before which we pause involuntarily to watch the effect when the sunbeams shall ascend the moss-covered turret as the day-god sinks to his bed, so deceived and abstracted are we by the wonderful counterfeit of nature which a master genius has fastened upon the canvas. Ancient iron-bound chests, which we could almost fancy had held the treasures of a Pharaoh, a rudely-fashioned, but velvet-lined jewel-safe of the Sixteenth Century, and many another curious contribution from classic ground, or a gloomy Past almost forgotten even by tradition, afforded the numerous company abundant topics for profitable conversation throughout a delightful evening.

Senator DOUGLAS also entertained in princely style, last evening, nearly two thousand guests, who were received by his queenly wife (I like the phrase better than "lady") with a genuine friendliness that made all at home, infusing the cordial of geniality and joy into the hearts of all who crossed the threshold of her hospitable mansion. A gayer company could scarcely be supposed,—and the dancing and other festivities were maintained with spirit until far into the morning hours. S.

Mr. Seward's Eulogy on the Late Senator Rusk.

The following are the remarks of Mr. SEWARD on the occasion of the announcement of the death of Senator RUSK, of Texas, in the Senate on Tuesday:

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, in funeral ceremonies it is not any of those who were the companions of the hearthstone of the dead, but some one who sustained only public relations to him, that is expected to pronounce the customary panegyric. On this ground, I should claim the privilege of being silent on this occasion if I thought that my connection with the late Mr. RUSK was rightly understood. It is true that I was not his kinsman, nor his neighbor, nor even his political associate. I was, nevertheless, attached to him by bonds strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. But they were peculiar bonds. I was his captive, an adversary overpowed, overcome, and conquered by his generosity in my first encounter with him here in this field of sectional strife, released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the period of my whole life. In that character I follow the hearse which is bearing him away from our sight. Since I must speak, nature shall have its way, and my utterances, proceeding not from study but from feeling, shall tell less of his great worth than of my own great loss.

All the world knows that THOMAS J. RUSK was brave and heroic, and yet prudent and patient in the camp and in the field. These were the virtues which distinguished him here, and they were chiefly the means of his success in the Senate. He knew no fear of opposition raised by either prejudice or passion. He undertook nothing without first balancing all the chances of success, and gathering in and combining all the available agencies necessary to secure it; and he maintained perfect equanimity until all resistance was overcome. As he was without fear, so he was also free from jealousy and from envy. Thus happily constituted, he tolerated in all others the same fidelity to their own characters and the same loyalty to the interests they represented which he bore to his own instincts and to the interests confided to his care. He despised art, trick and cunning, and advanced always directly towards his appointed end. If he was sometimes irritated at seeming injustice, or misapprehension, he corrected his error without even waiting for complaint or explanation. I doubt whether any setting sun, during his whole life, ever witnessed his anger.

As he was manifestly unassuming and unaffected, so, for aught that I could ever see or hear, he was altogether unambitious. He practiced no flattery. I am sure that no sensible man ever offered him adulation. He was not in any degree, *sectional in his policy*, but he aimed always at the advancement and aggrandizement of his whole country. Hence, fortifications, improvement of roads, rivers, and lake navigation, everywhere within our national jurisdiction, and explorations and extended navigation, and telegraph communication with all accessible regions without it, in every part of the globe,—these were the achievements he made, these are the monuments of wisdom and patriotism which he has left among us. It was in the studies connected with these measures that my acquaintance with him ripened into an ardent friendship. Each of us deplored his ignorance of the regions concerning which we were legislating, and as they seemed to us to be growing world-wide, we spoke, half-seriously and half-imaginatively, of going together to enlarge our knowledge in a voyage around the world. But it was a thing easier to conceive than to execute: and though it might never be executed, it was still pleasant to contemplate.

I saw him last at the late special session of the Senate, called to inaugurate a new Administration. I demanded of him that he should cause one personal and political friend of mine, but who was inoffensive, and a competent and faithful officer, to be retained in a subordinate post under the new Administration. He promptly responded, pleasantly adding that he would make the granting of my request a condition of his own loyalty to the new powers. We separated. He went to his own sunny land, and I to my home under the genial north star.

On the last day of August I was reëntering the port of Quebec, after a voyage of thirty days, in search of health along the inhospitable coasts of Labrador. The sympathies of home and country, so long suppressed, were revived within me, and I was even meditating new labors and studies here, when the pilot, who came on board, handed me a newspaper which announced the death of the Senator from Texas. My first emotions were those of sadness and sorrow over this bereavement of a personal friend. When these had had their time, I tried to divine why it was that he, among all the associates whom I honored, esteemed, and loved here, was thus suddenly and prematurely withdrawn from the scene of our common labor; he, for whom I thought higher honors were preparing, and a fuller wreath was being woven; he, who seemed to me to stand a monument against which the waves of faction must break, if ever they should be stirred up from their lowest depths; he, in short, with whom I thought I might do so much, and without whom I could do almost nothing, to magnify and honor the Republic. That question I could not solve. I cannot solve it now. It is only another occasion in which I am required to trust, where I am not permitted to know, the ways of the Great Disposer.

Mr. President, the teeming thoughts of this solemn hour bring up once more before me the manly form and beaming countenance of my friend, though it is but for that formal parting which has, until now, been denied me. Farewell, noble patriot; heroic soldier; faithful statesman; generous friend; loved by no means the least, although among the last of friends secured. I little thought that our whisperings about travels over earth's fairest lands and broadest seas were only the suggestions of our inward natures to prepare for the sad journey that leads through the gates of death. I do not doubt that for yourself death is gain, since the event was appointed by Him who doeth all things well. It is best for me, also, for it loosens another one of the bonds that bind me to the earth, divests the common fate of one more of its terrors, and creates, through the hope of reunion, another aspiration for a better life beyond the grave.

The Kansas Split in the Cabinet.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

I learn that the Government received dispatches from Kansas last evening, showing that the vote on the 21st of December, in favor of the Slavery portion of the Lecompton Constitution, was 65,000, and Mr. Ex-Secretary STANTON telegraphs that two-thirds of that number is a fraud. The Government dispatch further asserts that the vote against the whole Constitution, on the 4th day of January, was over 10,000. I learn this morning that it was the dispatch which induced the President to call a Cabinet meeting, for the purpose of considering the subject, preparatory to final action on the Constitution when it arrives. It has not yet reached Washington, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The President shows signs of backing down, and produces his own record to ease his retreat. He called the attention of his Cabinet to the fact that he had recognized the acts of the extra session of the Territorial Legislature, called by Acting-Governor STANTON in December last, and one of its acts was to submit the whole of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, which was done, and the people, in pursuance thereof, have thrown a much larger vote against the Constitution than its friends had previously cast for it! He deemed this an important fact, which demanded careful consideration, and I learn, (for I was not present,) proposed to fall back upon the plan introduced into the Senate by Mr. PUGH, namely, to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, with an additional proposition that, after the new State is organized under the infamous swindle, the people shall have an opportunity to say whether they approve of it or not! A sharp discussion arose, and a vote was actually taken on the question. CASS and TOUCEY sustained the President, but COBB, FLOYD, THOMPSON and BROWN not only voted against it, but spoke against it—one or two of them with some severity. Mr. BLACK was absent, but is understood to favor the views of the President. It is said that Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Penn., who represents Mr. BLACK's district, reflects that gentleman's views, and he (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is known to be against the Lecompton Constitution. There is to be another meeting of the Cabinet after Mr. BLACK's return, when, from present appearances, they will come to a dead lock.

Governor Wise and the Kansas Question—The Lecompton Constitution—Indebtedness of Different Branches of Government.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

There appears to be much excitement at Richmond, among the politicians, concerning the Kansas question and the letter of Governor WISE upon the Lecompton Constitution. The Governor, it is said, is preparing a full exposition of his views of the subject. Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural address, remarks, very justly, that events passing in Kansas may determine the result of the action of Congress on the subject. The action of the people of Kansas and of their Territorial Legislature, and of the *bogus* Topeka Legislature, now in session, and the returns of the various elections that have taken place this Winter, will all be taken into consideration, and will have an effect upon the ultimate decision.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, composed of Free-State men exclusively, have recognized the Lecompton Convention as a legitimate body, and a considerable portion of these men are members of the Topeka Legislature. The chief ground taken against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution is that it is not legally constituted nor organized; and, if the public bodies representing the Free-State party, besides a large majority of the inhabitants of Kansas themselves, have got over this objection, it cannot be sustained in Congress. The Free-State party of Kansas have certainly done much to embarrass their friends here in their opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. By calling together the Topeka Legislature they have showed a revolutionary and disorganizing intent, which will do no good to their cause.

Estimates have lately been made of the vote in both Houses for and against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution—that is, without qualification or condition—and these would show that the Senate will certainly, and the House probably, go for it. But circumstances may possibly occur within a month to change the aspect of the matter.

The next important thing which Congress will be called upon by the press to investigate, after getting through with the door-keeper's accounts, will be the accumulation of debt in all the branches of the Government. There is a deficiency of a million in the Congress printing appropriation; a deficiency of seven or eight millions in appropriations for the military service, and in what other branches of public service it is yet to be seen. Besides these sums, there is the Oregon and Washington war debt of six millions. It is not only to ascertain how the debt was created but how it is to be paid. IOZ.

The Case of T. W. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARNER, the President of the Tamaqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court this morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware.

News from Kansas.

THE WHOLE FREE-STATE TICKET ELECTED—THE MAJORITY AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The *Democrat* has received the returns of the elections in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published over the signatures of Governor DENVER and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature.

The vote on the Constitution on the 21st of December stands, "*with Slavery*," 6,143, and "*without Slavery*," 569.

At the election on the 4th of January the Free-State Party were triumphant, electing all their candidates by an average majority of 415.

The Senate stands 13 Free-State men to 6 Democrats, and the House 29 Free-State men to 15 Democrats.

The majority against the Constitution on the 4th of January was 1,226, the alleged frauds committed in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo and other places being counted.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 21—11 P. M.

The Free-State Party have made a clean sweep and carried everything in Kansas. The report of last night was given on the authority of correspondents, but that of to-night is the official statement of the officers mentioned in the above dispatch.

The Ship Ellen Stewart.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says that the ship *Ellen Stewart*, one of the vessels reported injured in the recent hurricane at that city, was not so much damaged as was at first supposed.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

There is fifteen feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is rising.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The water in the river here now measures eight feet, and is rising. The water in the canal is six feet deep at the Falls.

Fires.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED AT NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Jan. 21.

This afternoon the Fair Haven Depôt of the Cape Cod Railroad was destroyed by fire. Insured $600.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A fire occurred here last night in the dry goods story of Messrs. THOMPSON & WILSON. The stock is damaged to the amount of $25,000. It is insured.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Judge CLIFFORD appeared and took his seat on the bench.

Chief-Justice TANEY gave notice that the Court would adjourn on the 1st of March and meet again on the 1st of April.

No. 158.—Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Dismissed with costs.

No. 40.—Wm. B. Hungerford *vs.* John Sigerson. Argument for appellee continued and for appellant concluded.

No. 41.—The United States *vs.* Gotlieb Breitling. Submitted on record and printed argument.

No. 43.—The Covington Drawbridge Co. *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd *et al.* Argued for appellant.

No. 42.—Eugene Sertemsdorfer *et al. vs.* James J Webb. Argument for plaintiff commenced.

Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 21.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature was convened yesterday at Lansing. The exigencies demanding a special session, as stated in the Governor's Message, are the revision of the Judicial Districts of the State so as to include counties which have been left destitute of the means for the collection of debts and the punishment of crimes; some deficiency in the State finances, which he proposes to meet by a temporary loan of $50,000, and if necessary, the issue and sale of new stocks sufficient to redeem those falling due this year. He recommends an appropriation for repairs to the St. Marie Ship Canal, made necessary by damages received during the past season of navigation. The Governor approves of the action of the Commissioners of the Land Office in withholding from sale swamp lands, and favors the reduction in the price of Public Lands. He condemns the action of the Federal Government relating to Kansas affairs.

From Cleveland.

SUSPENSION OF DRY GOODS FIRMS—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BANK ROBBER.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Messrs. HILLIARD, HAYES, PALMER & CO., of Cleveland, and HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO., dry goods dealers of New-York, assigned last night to Messrs. F. T. WALLACE and CORTLANDT PALMER.

A man was arrested here last night on suspicion of his having been concerned in the robbery of the Goshen Bank. Five thousand dollars in bills were found upon his person.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 44. 50° Fahr.

BAROMETER—29. 95 inches.

WIND—S. W., light; sky cloudless.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY FORENOON, Jan. 21.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Very pleasant. Wind S. W. Ther. 25°.

OSWEGO.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. Ther. 38°

MONTREAL.—Clear. Ther. 26°.

QUEBEC.—Clear. Ther. 32°

BUFFALO.—Clear. Wind W. Ther. 30°.

CLEVELAND.—Clear. Wind S. Ther. 39°.

CINCINNATI.—Clear. Ther. 31°.

TOLEDO.—Clear. Ther. 40°.

PITTSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 36°.

COLUMBUS.—Clear. Ther. 30°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear and pleasant at 12 o'clock. Ther. 44°.

DUBUQUE.—Clear. Thermometer 20°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.

BURLINGTON.—Clear.—Thermometer 29°.

PULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 37°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 20°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 18°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 45°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Clear. Thermometer 24°.

CAIRO, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 47°.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.

LOUISVILLE.—Clear. Thermometer 41°.

TORONTO, C. W.—Beautiful, clear and warm.

DETROIT.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

EVENING—6 o'clock.

BANGOR.—Wind S. W. Ther. 30°.

EASTPORT.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Looks like a storm. Ther. 30°.

PORTLAND.—Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 27°.

NEW-HAVEN.—Clear and beautiful. Ther. 40°.

BUFFALO.—Clear and mild. Ther. 37°.

ROCHESTER.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 39°.

SYRACUSE.—Clear and mild.

AUBURN.—Clear and pleasant. Wind S. W. Thermometer 38°.

UTICA.—Clear and mild. Wind W.

SCHENECTADY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 39°.

ALBANY.—Clear and calm. Ther. 38°.

DUNKIRK.—Mild and clear.

HOUNSELLVILLE.—Clear and pleasant.

ELMIRA.—Clear and mild.

FORT JERVIS.—Spring-like and clear.

NEWBURG.—Mild and clear. Wind S. Ther. 47°.

FREDERICKTON.—Wind southwest. Looks like snow.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind west. Ther. 55°.

CALAIS.—Wind west-by-south. Cloudy, and looks like rain. Thermometer 30°.

PITTSBURG.—Weather clear. Ther. 35°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear. Thermometer 42°.

VICKSBURG—Thermometer 43°.

NATCHEZ.—Thermometer 51°.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Thermometer 43°.

No Organization—Resolution on Gen. Cass—Speaker Banks Receives an Ovation—Opera Cloak Flag to be at Half-mast, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow will be the same as that published this morning. For the past two days the Court has been entirely engaged in hearing argument on the suit to test the title to the real estate on which the Cooper Institute now stands.

There was no apparent progress made to-day in the organization of the House, but I think a second observer would have detected indications that a settlement of the matters must soon take place. For the past two days, I must do them the justice to say, the Americans have manifested a determination to yield whatever they could consistently give up, if by so doing they could effect an organization. Their prospects looking to that result have been such as to entitle them to the consideration of the Republicans, and such as the mass of the Republican members could not consistently reject.

Of one thing I am convinced. If the House is not to-morrow organized by the election of Speaker and Clerk of Republican antecedents, there will be little prospect of such a result at any future time.

There was a spicy, animated debate in the Senate on the resolutions introduced to refer the several parts of the Governor's Message to the appropriate Committees. All went smoothly enough, except that portion which relates to the Metropolitan Police Force. I thought Mr. DYKE touched the true chord when he claimed for the country a right to elect the men who guard and protect the interests of the city. While the institution of the metropolis from the country is fraught with danger to the good of both, and the day will not be far distant when both will look with astonishment and dread upon those who have engaged in such a work.

Senator ELY introduced a bill to govern the proceedings of the several gas companies of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is somewhat radical in its tendencies, and will, if I am not mistaken, wake up the manufactories of gas. It provides—

1. That every gas company in either city shall make in each year report to the Mayor the amount of their capital stock, their gross receipts and expenditures, and their net profits.

2. That the Mayors shall appoint inspectors of gas meters, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all meters, and to give certificate of its reliability.

3. The inspectors shall examine all meters in use, at least once in each month, to ascertain if they correctly measure the quantity of gas consumed.

4. The company shall, upon the application of a party, furnish gas for consumption. They shall not require pay in advance, nor a deposit, but they may exact security to the amount of $25 for the payment of bills. No supply of gas shall be cut off except by the Inspectors, after the l

Sir: — The letter of Dr. Carter, published in your paper this morning, in reference to the report of Mr. Haswell to the Harbor Commissioners, is so ably written and apparently just in its general drift, that it will be likely to mislead those who do not reason on this subject from established facts. Doctor Carter takes the view of the matter which any intelligent person would be likely to do who had not made the subject a special object to investigate. But it should be remembered that the report of Mr. Haswell, as was that of Professor Bache, were the result of patient scientific observations, and that he was employed to make these investigations by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, to whom the matter is one of vital importance.

If the increasing dangers and difficulties of our harbor navigation and not warned them of the necessity of immediate measures to meet the increase, they would never have put themselves to the cost of such a survey. But the necessity for it is shown and acknowledged by every ship-captain sailing out of the port, and by all pilots. It would be criminal in the highest degree to neglect any means of preventing such a calamity as an injury to the channels leading to the Ocean, by the setting in of more recent impediments, not only to this City, but to the entire Nation.

Doctor Carter also cites the histories of the United States for schools, prepared by Mrs. Willard, but carefully avoids allusion to Lossing's History of the United States for Schools and Academies, wherein those errors are not only not perpetuated, but in foot-notes are exposed and corrected.

I regret the necessity that calls for this communication, but justice to myself demands its insertion.

BENSON J. LOSSING.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: — The letter of Dr. Carter, published in your paper this morning, in reference to the report of Mr. Haswell to the Harbor Commissioners, is so ably written and apparently just in its general drift, that it will be likely to mislead those who do not reason on this subject from established facts. Doctor Carter takes the view of the matter which any intelligent person would be likely to do who had not made the subject a special object to investigate. But it should be remembered that the report of Mr. Haswell, as was that of Professor Bache, were the result of patient scientific observations, and that he was employed to make these investigations by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, to whom the matter is one of vital importance.

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The Dangers to our Harbor.

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NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

The New-York Daily Times, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns of the Kansas election, received in St. Louis, we notice, had over the signature of Gov. Denver and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature, show that the Free-State men elected their anti-Slave ticket by an average majority of 41%. The majority against the Constitution, counting in the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, Kickapoo, and other places, is 1,226.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the Homestead bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with a recommendation that it be passed, and it was made a special order for the second Monday in February. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to increase the military establishment, and made a special order for Monday next. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Judiciary having in view the settlement of the Indiana contested-seat questions. The matter of the proposed presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING for his action in arresting WALKER and his men then came up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, the mover of the joint resolution having that object in view, made a speech setting forth in detail his reasons for believing such action on the part of the Administration just and proper. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in accordance with his previously-expressed intentions, then moved his substitute, declaring the arrest a violation of the Territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and that, not being sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and expresses its condemnation of Commodore PAULDING'S conduct. Mr. BROWN also made a spirited advocacy of his position, and was followed by Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, who expressed the same views. Pending the debate, the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked to be, and was, excused from service on the Select Committee to investigate the disbursement of the Tariff fund of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. Various appropriation bills were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce, to refund BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON and others the duties on goods destroyed by fire in 1845, also a bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of Marine signals. The Senate resolution to enable the Naval Courts of Inquiry to finish the cases now before them, was reported back from the Naval Committee, but no action was taken on it.

It is announced by the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, that the War Department contemplate sending Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Department of the Pacific, to superintend the organization of a corps to operate against the Mormons. There is no probability whatever that any such movement will be made.

Among the bills introduced into the State Senate yesterday, was one to protect the gas consumers of this City and Brooklyn, and another to amend the Code of Procedure relative to arrests and proceedings in cases of alleged false pretences. A concurrent resolution fixing upon Tuesday, the 16th of February, for the election of a Regent of the University, in place of JOHN KEYS PAGE, was passed. The efforts of the Republicans and Americans to effect a compromise having failed, the Assembly is yet unorganized.

Mr. ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, having returned to Philadelphia from Europe, publishes a card in his own defence against the assaults made upon him in his absence. He sets forth the reasons of his resignation of the Presidency and departure from the country; denounces the affidavit of the Directors against him as a cruel and unjust procedure; states that illness demanded his retirement from active business in the manner he did; and declares that he left unconscious of wrong-doing, and moreover adds that some of the Directors who swore to the affidavit which charges him with being an absconding debtor, accompanied him to the wharf and expressed warm friendship for him. Mr. ALLIBONE avers his complete innocence of any of the frauds charged to him, and states that, had the Directors applied to him of their intention to proceed against him, he would have returned to the country immediately. The card is manly and straightforward, and puts the case in a new aspect.

The application of Miss SMITH for the possession of her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, recently cleared of the charge of murdering RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health. The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of $5,000 to take good care of him. He will be taken to Newcastle County, Delaware. A petition from SMITH for a divorce from his wife was yesterday presented in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Resolutions were offered and referred in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, to tax the City Railroad gain, and in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street. An ordinance providing for the lease of stock for the remodeling of Tompkins market, was laid over. Majority and minority reports were received and laid over, in relation to the ordinance for the appointment of dock-masters. A communication from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be made for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractor be sued for the amount required to complete the work, was ordered. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN sent in a communication, in response to that of Mr. CONOVER, which was laid on the table.

Last night, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his address on the character of WASHINGTON in the Academy of Music, before one of the largest assemblages ever seen within that edifice. The proceeds of the address, which was under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, are to go to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, at the close, introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to the orator, which were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Of the cases tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, few are worthy of record. CHARLES MANNING, a negro, was convicted of burglary on the premises of another negro, named BUTLER, residing at No. 49 Baxter-street, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. JAMES THOMAS, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was acquitted by direction of the Judge, through insufficient evidence. JOHN HALL and HENRY MEYERS pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were not sentenced. HENRY SEMMETT and EVA SEMMETT his wife, indicted for manslaughter of JACOB RICHTER, were discharged by a nolle prosequi of the District-Attorney, there being no evidence to warrant their trial. From some cause, many parties indicted in this Court, escape just as easily.

The investigation before Coroner SWELL and a jury, into the causes of the late catastrophe in Brooklyn, when Public School building No. 14 was burned, and six children suffocated, was concluded yesterday. Testimony was introduced showing clearly that the construction of the hot-air flues was defective, and particularly those leading from the furnace on Concord-street, near which the fire was first discovered. It was also shown that the tin pipes in this part of the building had large holes in them, where the solder was melted off, at one place within three inches of the wood work. The jury, in their verdict, reported that three children, whom before they had viewed, died from suffocation, caused by other boys falling upon them on the stairways; that the defective flues caused the building to be fired; that the Principal and all of his assistants were entirely exonerated from blame, and that they rendered all the assistance in their power. The funerals of three of the boys suffocated at the burning of Public School No. 14, were attended yesterday. The Sabbath School, of which one of them was a member, was present in large numbers. The Board of Education has not yet found quarters for the school that was burned out to stop in. The Normal School, which met on Saturdays in the same building, will not convene this week.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Flour, prices of which leaned in favor of buyers. Wheat was stiffly held, but was very quiet. 23,000 bushels Corn, chiefly new crop, were disposed of at firmer rates. Cotton was less sought after at unchanged prices. 2,733 tons Scranton Coal were sold by auction at $3 10@ $3 75, according to quality, per ton. All the Java Coffee, in first hands, found buyers at 16 cents per lb. Sugars and Molasses were moderately dealt in at drooping rates. Rice was active and firm. No important alterations occurred in freights.

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State men have elected a decided majority of members in both branches of the new Legislature. They seem, therefore, now to be armed at all points. They have control of the Territorial Legislature, elected in October, and of the State Legislature, elected on the 4th of January. If Kansas is forced into the Union by Congress, with the Lecompton Constitution, the Free-State men can at once order a new Convention to supersede that obnoxious document. If, on the other hand, the Lecompton document is rejected, the whole matter will be left in the hands of the Territorial Legislature, where the Free-State men can call a new Convention and make a renewed application in their own way, and on their own terms, for admission into the Union.

This state of things furnishes a complete and conclusive justification of the wisdom and good policy of those in the ranks of the Free-State Party who insisted upon voting at this election, and leaves no shadow of excuse to the factious ultraists who have opposed voting, and who have resolved to know nothing but Topeka in the politics of Kansas. We think it not at all unlikely that the latter class of persons will still endeavor to protract the contest and insist upon the adoption of the Topeka Constitution. It has already been stated that in the event of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, their Legislature will refuse to meet, and thus leave the State without any Government. We are inclined to believe, however, that they will reconsider this purpose and consent finally to use the power they have acquired for the restoration of peace. As the State Legislature has been elected against the wishes and efforts of the ultraists, it is fair to presume that it will not be under their control. We rejoice in the prospect, therefore, that whatever Congress may do, the controversy in Kansas cannot be protracted much further.

Legislating for Bulls and Bears.

If it were possible, by an act of the Legislature, or by any legal means, to destroy the whole race of stock speculators, and put an extinguisher upon the spirit of gambling in all its forms, we should be delighted to chronicle any attempt at the accomplishment of so desirable an object. But we do not think that *the rampant Bulls and Bears of Wall-street* are to be controlled by any legislative enactments, and they will continue to indulge in *their propensities until human nature* undergoes a radical change.

There are sensible people, however, who appear to take a different view of the subject, and we notice that one of our State Senators has given notice of a bill which is intended to put an end, not only to everything like stock speculations, but even to the business of buying and selling stocks through the agency of a broker. One of the provisions of the bill in question is, that "no person shall make a sale of stock on time who has not, on the day of sale, standing in *his name*, in the books of the corporation, the number of shares which he shall sell." This is not the first time that an attempt of this kind has been made, but all similar efforts heretofore have proved futile, and we see no reason for thinking that the present effort to suppress *stock-gambling will be more successful than* any previous one. The provision is stringent enough, and aimed at the very root of the *evil which it is intended to cure, but the difficulty* will be in enforcing the law, or at least preventing an evasion of it. Stock-gambling by time-sales, is in fact, an illegal business now; or at least it is one which the law does *not protect, and all contracts of the kind are* like debts of honor. But that does not in the least diminish the business, and we greatly doubt if outlawing stock speculations will have the effect of putting an end to such transactions.

But what would, doubtless, have the effect of greatly reducing the damaging excesses of stock-gambling, would be to make all such transactions legal. Adventurers now go into Wall-street in a spirit of desperation, and make time contracts to a fearful extent, because they know that in the case of failure *the law cannot touch their property, and their* obligations cannot be enforced. Making the dealings of bears and bulls legal, and stock-*gambling debts* recoverable at law like other debts, would have a much more wholesome influence, and do more *towards suppressing the* spirit of reckless speculation in Wall-street than any prohibitory measures which could be devised for the accomplishment of the same purpose.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—No one who has had any experience in the management of either public or private affairs, will deny the truth of the homely old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. When there are many men there must necessarily be many minds, and many minds in all affairs of business infallibly create confusion, and lead to the obstruction of work.

The truth of these common-places, which are just as important and as necessary to be frequently repeated as though they were not common-places, has been impressively felt by the Central Park Commissioners since their organization. There are too many members of the Board for efficient and harmonious action, and we believe that the Commissioners themselves are of the opinion that their number ought to be diminished. The bill creating the Board of Commissioners, as it originally passed the Senate, confined the number of Commissioners to six members, and the others were added, one or two at a time, until the number was increased to eleven, to conciliate members of the Assembly and to save time to vote the first bill. But experience has since proved that the Board is composed of at least twice as many members as are necessary, or convenient, for effective cooperation. We are glad, therefore, to learn that Senator DOMMERT has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the reorganization of the Park Commissioners by a reduction of the number. Mr. DOMMERT'S bill also contains a provision for the purchase and addition to the Park of that rocky eminence to which we have heretofore directed the attention of the public. We are not aware of any cause of complaint against the present Board of Commissioners, but we believe that the opinion emanates from themselves that their number is too large.

Lynch Law in France.

A trial has recently come to a close in France which proves that justice is administered by Judge Lynch in other places than in our Republic. He not only supplements the lax and tardy action of the laws in our licentious latitudes, but actually anticipates the solemn and stately march of imperial functionaries at a day's journey from Paris. We have been long hearing that France was the most thoroughly democratic country in the world, and she has often sought to make good her title to the distinction by more than ordinary displays of democratic license; but she has not till recently afforded any very striking proofs of democratic contempt for law in "piping times of peace." The Jeufosse trial, however, and M. BERRYER'S speech for the defence, are indications of what we are to expect hereafter. She may very soon, if she perseveres, maugre the *gens d'armes* and the *préfets*, fairly give the fraternal accolade to Kentucky or South Carolina.

It appears that a certain M. GUILLOT, a gentleman of large means, a *roturier* by origin, and dissipated habits, was given to haunting the grounds of a certain Madame JEUFOSSE, for the purpose of paying dishonorable addresses to her daughter, about whom he had also either circulated divers damaging reports, or at least used language out of which damaging reports arose. All this was very annoying, and the more so, that Madame JEUFOSSE is a person of quality, one of the old *noblesse*. Even if she had been one of those, however,

"Whose ignoble blood
Has crawled through scoundrels since the flood,"

she would have been perfectly justified in doing what all Frenchwomen, as well as Frenchmen, are apt to do, when they get into difficulties—sending for the Commissary of Police, and committing the intruder to the tender mercies of a tricolored scarf and a *procès verbal*. She chose a course vastly more direct, and which, if it had not ended in a tragedy, might have seemed vastly more dignified. She grumbled, and complained, and finally directed one of her servants to shoot the vulgar Don Juan, who poached upon her manor, promising at the same time to secure him against the usually unpleasant consequences of committing a willful murder.

The retainer obeyed, shot his man dead, with exemplary punctuality, the next time he found him on the grounds of the *chateau*, was in due course arrested in company with his mistress, and brought up for trial. M. BERRYER, a leading loyalist and one of the great lights of the French bar in days in which the bar was a power in the State, was evoked from his retirement, to conduct the defence of this true lady of the "old *régime*," and all France fixed its eyes upon the drama. The trial assumed a political aspect in the sight of the Parisians, because in the Faubourg St. Germain Madame JEUFOSSE was a woman of spirit, who had only obeyed the traditions of her race, in saving her house from dishonor by the death of a base-born churl; and in the Faubourg St. Honoré, GUILLOT was a martyr to the remorseless and cruel pride of an aristocrat. M. BERRYER almost rivaled the memorable zeal displayed by Mr. PHILLIPS in the defence of COURVOISIER, who murdered Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, and addressed the Jury rather as the friend than as *the counsel of the prisoner. The facts were* not disputed, but he asked for an acquittal on the ground that murder, to save a daughter *from corruption, or even a family from* calumny, was a justifiable act. The Jury acquiesced in his arguments, and gave his client a verdict of acquittal.

Such a result of such a trial would not have astonished us if it had occurred in Mississippi or Louisiana, where willful murder is a crime almost impossible for a free white man to commit, though our French neighbors would have held up their hands in holy indignation over it, and blessed Heaven for casting their lot in a land where law is omnipotent; but France is certainly the last country in the world in which one would have expected to meet with a judicial concession to private individuals of the State's sovereign right of pronouncing upon crime and its penalties. Our Anglo-Saxon laws, which the French press was denouncing all last Winter, for the shameful liberty which they afford to the excesses of individuals, and the no less shameful difficulties with which they surround the conviction even of notorious criminals, have never, for a moment, connived at the justification of a murder in cold blood. It limits men's right to take the life of another, to the single case of imminent danger to his own, and excuses the wrong of taking another's life, only when committed in the heat of passion.

French jurisprudence is indebted to a French Jury, and to a great French lawyer, for the novel doctrine that sufficient provocation to the deliberate planning, contriving, and execution of a willful murder by a lady of good social position, may be found in an impudent trespass upon private character and private property in a civilized country, and within the protection of an omnipresent and omnipotent police. It is not *surprising that the precedent* established at Evreux so short a time ago should have been already followed up in another case. The Mayor of the town of All, it seems, immediately on hearing of the decision in the case of Madame DE JEUFOSSE and her gardener, directed his oldest son to lie in wait for the lover of his daughter, and shoot him as he climbed to her window. The son of this *bourgeois* Mayor exhibited as ready an obedience to his father as the servant of the Norman lady had shown to his mistress, and forthwith committed the desired murder. How a Jury can do otherwise than send the Mayor rejoicing after the *Chatelaine* it is hard to say. His case is, in some respects, better than hers, and in some respects worse than hers. We have no indistinct recollection of enjoying once enjoyed a transient glimpse of our friend [illegible] petticoat of [illegible] which [illegible] displayed one day as she lifted her [illegible] robe in stepping across Broadway, to prevent the hem of her dress from coming in contact with the muddy pavement. We have [illegible] boldness to oppose our humble opinion to the newly introduced fashion, but we will venture timidly to intimate that the watery purity of dimity or muslin is much more likely to make a lasting impression on the man-in-the-[illegible] than the most brilliant scarlet that ever [illegible] about a feminine ankle.

But it is said that Queen VICTORIA wore the red petticoat when she was last at her palace of Balmoral in the Highlands. Of course that settles this matter, and we have not another word to say on the subject. If the Queen wore the crimson jupe in Scotland, what better reason could be desired as an apology for our ladies wearing it in Broadway?

Lester Wallack's Theatre.

"The Lighthouse," a play which has excited the British literary world to an inordinate degree, was produced at this theatre last night. It is from the pen of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, the author of the "Dead Secret," and a prolific contributor to Household Words and other English periodicals. This is, we believe, Mr. COLLINS' first effort in a dramatic way, and was made for Mr. DICKENS' private theatrical entertainments—that gentleman, by the [illegible] having a very excellent little theatre attached to his house. On the occasion of its production, Mr. DICKENS played the principal character, and those invited who were blessed with the *entrée* to TAVISTOCK House spoke highly of the impersonation. A great deal of public curiosity was the natural consequence, and even the Queen expressed a desire to see the piece, inviting Mr. DICKENS and his literary associates to Windsor Castle, for the purpose of having it performed there. Mr. DICKENS replied to this gracious command that inasmuch as the ladies who appeared in the piece were not professional ladies, but friends of his own, it was important that they should be received as guests, and not kept at arm's-length as actresses. This was, of course, impossible, and one of the numerous sticks in waiting communicated to Mr. DICKENS that it was contrary to Court etiquette to recognize any ladies as friends of the Queen who had not previously gone through the ceremony of presentation, which explanation, it is presumed, saved the country from immediate ruin—deprived the Queen of an innocent pleasure—mystified Mr. DICKENS with a laugh, and furnished a topic for many American papers, in which our Yankee humor suffered in disparaging comparison with Mr. DICKENS, and in which Court etiquette generally was held up to very unjust and very foolish ridicule. At the desire of the Queen the piece was subsequently produced at the Olympic Theatre, and, played by regular players, achieved a success. It was also played at the principal cities by the Literary Amateurs, in aid of the Jerrold Fund, and contributed largely to the prosperous issue of that charitable undertaking.

With this pedigree of the work we will proceed to a consideration of its merits. The scene is laid in the Eddystone Lighthouse—a structure which those who [illegible] of the sea some ten miles from the mainland. An exact idea of the utter isolation of this building is of the first importance, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary lighthouses of the seaboard, which, as a general thing, are easily reached. To impress the mind clearly with the locality, a representation of the building, surrounded by boiling waves and furious surf, is exhibited during the performance of the overture. We then have a representation of the interior, and in this narrow shell all the action of the piece takes place. There is but little scope for the display of anything like dramatic construction, and but little is displayed. Mr. COLLINS, production has to be judged on different grounds. It is a novelty which boldly defies traditional art, and asks for independent consideration on its own merits. Clearly it is entitled to it, for in spite of the most unpromising dramatic conditions, the "Lighthouse" is a curiously impressive and interesting piece.

The story consumes a fair amount of red and blue fire—love and murder—but is subdued in style by remarkable simplicity of language,—a simplicity which occasionally amounts to heaviness. When the scene opens the occupants of the Lighthouse are in peril of starvation. Communication with the shore has been cut off for more than three weeks, provisions are out, and the storm still rages. *Aaron*, the elder keeper, has become delirious, and communicates to his son, *Martin*, the fact that some years previously he had assisted at the murder of a lady,—*Lady Grace*—the name haunts him,—who sought the shelter of his roof. His implication in the affair was to the extent of helping the real murderer,—whose name *he feared*,—to bear the body to the sea. The old man's remorse is terrible; the young man's grief overpowering. At this point a boat arrives from the shore, and the famished lighthouse-keepers are relieved. Among the passengers is *Phebe*, a peasant girl betrothed to *Martin*, and dearly loved by him. He cannot look upon her now; he feels that his touch—he, the son of a murderer,—is contamination.

The perplexity arising out of this new condition of things continues to the end of the act, where an alarm is given that a ship is on the rocks. A scene of *bustle ensues; ropes are thrown out, and the best contrivances used for saving the passengers. Old Aaron*, curious to know the name of the ship, engages the young eyes of *Phebe* to scan the writing on her hull. *She looks out between the flashes of lightning*, and reads the words *Lady Grace*. *Aaron* is convulsed with *horror*, every one does something, and a good curtain brings down the curtain.

In the second act *Lady Grace* makes her appearance. She has been rescued from the ship which bore her name, and we soon discover that she is the lady to whose supposed murder *Aaron* was an accomplice. The interview between the sailor and lady is one of abject fear on his part, and pity and forgiveness on hers. It is a scene of considerable power, and was the turning point of the play. At the first opportunity *Martin* demands an explanation from the lady, and the story is soon unraveled. *Lady Grace*, conveyed to the shore to be washed away by the sea, was picked up by a coasting vessel, carried to France, remained there and so forth until the event of the present shipwreck. Her life is now devoted to philanthropy, and she readily forgives the suffering *Aaron*. On the strength of this forgiveness, *Martin's* conscience recovers its former elasticity, and he makes *Phebe* happy by conventionally putting his arm round her waist and saying something in a hoarse whisper which she seems to understand.

The "Light-house" is a literary curiosity, and will attract the intellectual classes. As an experiment, it does not deserve to be considered a success. The development of the story is slow and thoroughly stagy. It awakens no new emotions; appeals to no new sources of interest, and is utterly destitute of genuinity. The effort of the author seems to have been to make a play out of materials which no regular dramatist would unquestionably reprobate. He has succeeded to a creditable degree, but the world will continue to move on its axis, without experiencing any evil result from Mr. COLLINS' attempted revolution in dramatic art. The piece has been excellently produced by Miss KEENE, and it is well acted. There is so much of a narrative character in the first act, however, that we would suggest to Mr. WALLACK, (who plays *Aaron* very artistically,) the actual necessity of infusing some rapidity, some frenzy, into the old man during his recital of the murder. Mr. BURNETT, in a character of less importance, played admirably. Miss KEENE, in a part which might be copied on *your* thumb-nail, played superbly. Miss THOMPSON and Mr. STODART were also good—the gentleman inclining a little too much to the declamatory style. The piece, after dragging in the first act, gained strength in the second, and at the fall of the curtain, was a success. The scenery, by Mr. HAWTHORN, is from sketches furnished by the author, and is therefore reliable and good.

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—A party of sixty young women, forwarded by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, left in the 5 o'clock train on Wednesday evening by the Erie Railroad, for homes in Joliet, Bloomington and Springfield, Illinois. There were over a hundred applicants for the Society's aid, but for want of funds only this number could be dispatched.

The Robertson Case at Rochester—A Singular Affair.

The Robertson case just closed at Rochester presents features of curious and singular interest. He has been acquitted of the crime for which he was indicted, and under circumstances which will render it exceedingly desirable that his accuser should be put upon trial for conspiracy against him.

Mr. ROBERTSON was cashier of the Eagle Bank,—a gentleman of family, property, social position and unimpeached character. One JOSEPH BIEGLER,—son of the BIEGLER who had a little while previously been sent to State Prison for an odious crime—went before the authorities and alleged that ROBERTSON had, upon various occasions, solicited him to administer to his wife certain drugs, which would increase certain tendencies to apoplexy and heart disease which had been noticed in her case, and thus lead to her death. ROBERTSON waived an examination, gave bail, was indicted, and has just been tried and acquitted. We have published, from day to day, copious summaries of the evidence, from which it will have been seen that BIEGLER was the principal witness,—several others being brought in to corroborate his statements. BIEGLER stated that in July last ROBERTSON told him that his domestic relations were unhappy,—that his wife annoyed him by petulant complaints, suspicions and jealousies,—that he could never be happy with her, and that he consequently desired her death and wished BIEGLER'S aid in effecting it. He specified several instances in which his wife had annoyed him,—inquired the effect of certain medicines which he named, and being told that they were poisons, desired that they might be administered. BIEGLER was shocked at the proposition, but acting under the advice of friends to whom he mentioned the case, professed to acquiesce in ROBERTSON'S wishes, gave him innocent medicines instead of those he had ordered, and set a trap for his conviction. He appointed a meeting with him for the evening of the 23d of August, at BIEGLER'S own house, and placed several persons in the closets and under the sofas, so that they might overhear ROBERTSON'S propositions. These persons, among whom was a policeman named OVIATT, an architect named SEARL, and one or two others, testified that they heard a person enter and talk with BIEGLER, in the way BIEGLER had described,—that they had been told ROBERTSON was to come there for that purpose, and that they judged by *his voice that it was he, although no one of* them saw him. A similar interview was held on the evening of the 28th, under similar circumstances and with the same results. In consideration of his services BIEGLER states that ROBERTSON promised to pay him money, to aid him in relieving his property from a mortgage, and in procuring the discharge of his father from prison. He also went with BIEGLER once to Auburn to see his father, to ascertain from him what medicines would produce the effects desired.

This was the case as made out by the prosecution. The defence met it by an explicit denial of the leading facts, charging that the proceeding was malicious, and the whole case fabricated on the part of BIEGLER, whose motive was alleged to be the release of his father from prison, and escape from the repayment of $2,500 which ROBERTSON had advanced to aid at the father's trial. It was proved that BIEGLER had asserted that ROBERTSON was the *person actually guilty of the offence which led* to his father's conviction, and that he dared not expose him because he was in his power. Three witnesses testified to having heard him make these statements, and also add that a plan was on foot which would place the obligation on the other side and make ROBERTSON pay him money, instead of calling on him for it.

Mrs. ROBERTSON was examined as a witness and denied in the most direct and explicit manner the occurrences of which BIEGLER claimed to have been informed by ROBERTSON,—denied that there had even been any discord or contention between her husband and herself, asserted that throughout her illness he had been constant and affectionate in his attentions to her wants, that he had always consulted her wishes in regard to physicians, medicines, &c., and that his visit to old Dr. BIEGLER, at Auburn, was at her request *and for the purpose of ascertaining from him* what was the treatment which, as she believed, had been of so much service *to her before.* Her mother and brother, who had spent a good deal of time in the family, *both testified to the perfect harmony and con*cord which prevailed between ROBERTSON and his wife. It was also proved that old Dr. BIEGLER had been the medical attendant of Mrs. ROBERTSON, that she thought she had derived great benefit from his medicines, that without them she feared her illness would return, and it was this anxiety on her part which led ROBERTSON to take an interest in him and advance money to aid in his defence. The fact that none of the persons concealed in the room of BIEGLER *save* ROBERTSON, and judged of his identity only by his voice, aided *by the fact that they expected him, was pre*sented as making it probable that some other person had been introduced by BIEGLER to play a part;—and it was also shown that, on one of the evenings in question, at the hour mentioned, ROBERTSON was in another part of the City, and could not have taken part in any such conversation.

These were the leading points in the case, though many minor incidents were introduced during the trial, which terminated, as already stated, in the acquittal of the accused. A careful perusal of the evidence, and a consideration of all the circumstances and probabilities of the case, lead us to the belief that the verdict is entirely just, and that the accusation was the result of a deliberately planned conspiracy against Mr. ROBERTSON. If this be so, it is certainly a matter of congratulation that the case has ended as it has.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe.

"NEMESIS TO BELIEF!" Coroner SWELL'S inquest on the bodies of three of the children suffocated at the fire in Public School Building No. 14, was concluded yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict. They thought nobody was to blame, although the hot-air pipes were shown to be outrageously defective. They particularly exculpate the teachers from all blame—and the testimony does, indeed, show that they were courageous and heroic while the school was panic-struck, and not deficient in carefulness before the fire was discovered—and advise that hereafter school-houses be built of only one story, and to accommodate not half as many pupils.

Coroner SWELL has done his duty in this inquest—according to his ability. He has not succeeded in discovering whose fault it was that the warming apparatus of the school-rooms was so admirably arranged for burning the house down, though his good intentions and best efforts to make his inquest what the word purports, shine up brightly in comparison with the imbecile method of Coroner COZINE. This last functionary finished the "inquest" on the other three bodies in indecent haste. The proceedings were so brief that they furnished nothing to report;—in one case he did not examine a single witness!

But at Coroner SWELL'S inquest some very important testimony was taken. Ex-Alderman HARRIS, who, as the representative of the Board of Education, superintended the construction of No. 14, was determined to make the house a model one. The hot-air pipes were of tin—and "the wood-work was to be lined with tin wherever it came in contact with the tin pipes." What business had the wood-work ever to come in contact with the tin pipes? Every furnace-setter in town will say that a tin pipe which is not double—that is, so constructed that there shall be an air-chamber between the inner pipe that contains the hot air from the furnace and the outer pipe that the lath and plaster are liable to touch, would be unsafe. The Board of Education supposed that the pipes were double. Ex-Alderman HARRIS seemed to have thought that they were, though he does not testify that the specifications required them. But when Mr. MAIN'S workman went to examine the premises for the purpose of repairing, he came back with the story that the pipes were not double, and gave to his employer indubitable evidence that they were not. Why did not the Board of Education insist on having Mr. SALS examined, who built the tin-work, and through him discover whether it was a gross neglect on their part, in not having the specifications such as common safety requires, or a gross violation on his part of a proper contract?

But when Mr. MAIN went last Fall to set new furnaces in the basement, he found, and so reported to Mr. HARRIS, that "it was a very bad job;" that he could not give the proper *supply of heat to the school rooms through the* pipes that were built in the partitions without endangering the safety of the house. At this point the testimony is not clear, and somewhat conflicting. It was understood, however, that he was at liberty to alter so much as to make it safe, *where he could get at it.* And so he did,—making it perfectly safe, by cutting away the wood-work that came into contact with the single tin pipe, tinning over the ends of the lath and joists, and filling in with plaster, as far as to the floor of the first story above the basement; above that he could *not comfortably get, not being compelled by* his contract to inspect the pipes. All above that was left safe or not as it might be!

Again, Mr. STIMSON testified that he found nails had been driven through the wood-work in several places into the hot-air pipes; and a man who went a few days before the catastrophe occurred, to ask for the job of making the fires, stopping a moment to see how the *furnace worked, found holes in the pipe in the* basement where the solder had been melted off; and close by these holes a wooden beam *came so close upon the pipe that he could not* thrust the blade of his knife between. He was so impressed with the insecurity of the concern, that he went directly to a neighbor and advised him to take his child out of school. Yet No. 14 was built for a model school, and so it was reckoned by the Board of Education. Will the people of Brooklyn feel it safe to expose their children five hours of each day in *common* school-houses, if such gross carelessness is proved of the construction and repairs of the "model school-house?"

A Delicate Subject.

Since the days of good Queen ANNE, when *Will Honeycombe used to devote an occasional* essay in the *Spectator* to the petticoat, that delicate subject has been held in too great reverence to be made the topic of newspaper discussion. Whether it has been owing to refinement of feeling, or a lack of gallantry, that the petticoat has been held in sacred reserve, we will not pretend to decide, but suddenly it has been dragged ruthlessly before the public gaze again, and, we wish we could add, with as much gallantry and easy grace as were displayed by jovial DICK STEELE when he handled the subject.

Our countrywoman, the lady of Sir GORE OUSELEY, at Washington, has been the cause of this disturbance. She has startled the politicians at our national capital, and "scattered the Volscians" of the pave generally by *displaying a crimson petticoat as she walked the* streets, of course not intentionally, but by that graceful and fascinating lifting of the robe which vain Frenchmen have imagined no lady can ever do properly anywhere out of Paris. The little bit of red displayed in this manner has had the effect upon the masculine public which that fiery color is supposed to produce upon the passions of an excited bull. The red petticoat has become the current theme of conversation, and Broadway, ere long, will probably have a fiery streak running along the pavement, as though a procession of cardinals were going past in full sacerdotal costume.

Well, we must yield to the dominant fashion, whether it be a red petticoat or a green umbrella, but we should say that a softer and milder

EGYPTIAN TRAVEL.

The Village of Edfou Aground—The Old Governor Again—Scene in the Temple—Silence—Rocky Entrance.

EDFOU, September.

We were aground two miles above Edfou in the early morning. It was a bright morning. What is the need of saying that when every morning of all the months that I was in Egypt was equally bright and clear and magnificent? Such skies and atmosphere no country in the world can produce. The air was lightly like wine, but there was no intoxication in breathing it. It was like that delicate white wine of Switzerland that gladdens and never needs repentance. Close astern of us was the boat of the Americans we had met at Philæ, which had grounded on the same sand-bar that we were on, and lay till the sun was coming over the hills, when we both worked off, and in a few moments came to the shore at Edfou.

I think I described my visit to the village and temple on my way up the river, and the old Governor whose passion for brandy was so decided. I anticipated a visit from him, nor was I disappointed. We heard that he was coming before we had finished breakfast, and JACQUES and myself instantly seized our guns and vanished along the shore, so that on his arrival we were reported absent, and in a few minutes he vacated, and on a second signal we returned.

Pigeons abounded in the neighborhood, and we shot three or four dozen while the old fellow was at the boat.

The wild pigeon of Egypt is very much the same thing with our common blue tame pigeon at home. They inhabit the rocks on the hillsides and make descents in flocks of hundreds upon the cornfields. The villagers erect over their mud-houses a sort of tower, building it entirely of earthen jars laid on end, and plastered with mud. Thus a tower will contain several hundred of these, and afford room for as many pigeon nests as boxes. Into these the wild pigeons venture and become gradually domesticated, the first comers luring their friends and increasing their company. Obviously, there would be created in America a certain sort of property-right in these domesticated animals, but the strict law of *force majeure* prevails in Egypt as with us, and no man claims any special right in the inhabitants of his pigeon boxes, except when they are in the boxes. Nevertheless, it is not proper or courteous for travelers to shoot pigeons in the villages. It is duly on the open fields that it is regarded as lawful, and here the inhabitants are glad enough to have them shot. They descend in clouds on the harvested fields, and eat enormous quantities of the grain, and the boys, who are stationed by the plantations to scare them off have sometimes as much work as they can attend to in keeping them from one side of the fields while they settle in thousands on the other side.

Shooting becomes an actual labor, and after a very few days we gave up shooting pigeons entirely, except for the purposes of our table, and even in a while for the crew, who were exceedingly well satisfied with them by way of addition to their usual meagre fare of sour bread.

But Edfou is particularly well known to sporting travelers for the large numbers of water fowl which abound in its neighborhood. Back of the village, to the westward and northward, are extensive flats which are overflowed by the high Nile, and which retain the water on the fall of the river so as to leave a sort of swampy lake abounding in every variety of water-fowl, duck, teal and geese. It might be interesting to American sportsmen to give a description of the game of the Nile, but others of your readers might not have the patience to read it, and I forbear. Every variety of duck that I have found in North America I have also found on the Nile, and many others that I have never seen before. Most of them are excellent for the table, but there is a lack of flavor, a *tastelessness*, if I may be allowed to manufacture the word, which I observed in almost everything (mutton excepted) in Egypt. The mutton, as I think I have before remarked, has decided taste, and it is not very agreeable either.

But I was at Edfou. We made a gay party in the old temple. Certainly no scene can be more strange and picturesque than is presented by a group of travelers, ladies and gentlemen, in an ancient temple of Egypt. The grand and mighty past is around, and the sorrowful present stands before it to be judged by a strangely dressed party of foreigners who look from one to the other, feeling that they have nothing in common with either so descent to claim from the one, nor relationship with the other. It is difficult in rapid traveling, to believe that "God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." It is hard to believe that the streams which leap so brightly across the rosy cheek of the beautiful American, are the same that course so sluggishly under the brown skin of the degraded Turk. But human passions, suffering and joy, teach us that we are the same. Life is different, but death is the same, and the last bath marvelous similitudes that leave no room for doubt that Abyssinian and Caucasian are of the same mould and clay.

We sat in the great court, selecting the shaded side, under the columns, and silently gazed on the remains of old grandeur. The sunshine fell with a quiet that was indescribable, into the centre of the great temple, and our feet threw up the dust glittering in its rays at the slightest motion, and when we ceased to speak there was a silence on all things more deep and profound even than in the cavernous tombs of the Kings. For in the bowels of the earth, in darkness and gloom, one expects silence, and it is not strange, but in sunshine and light, in halls where processions of royal magnificence were accustomed to march, and where Priests and Princes once chaunted triumphal songs in praise of Men and Gods—in such a spot silence is solemn, even to terror.

We were not alone in our silence. All along the top of the inclosing wall of the Court, 30 feet above us, stood ebony statues, sharply relieved against the sky, and motionless as marble, nor did they speak or stir until suddenly, as an owl, scared out of his darkness by some intrusion, flew blindly across the court, I threw up my gun and shot at him, when, with a sudden yelp of terror, vanished the statues, and the silence was again as profound as before.

We sat on fallen stones carved with the names of ancient Kings. We looked into each other's faces and wondered that we were there,—wondered that this mighty ruin was there, and asked each other and ourselves, if, after all, this was not but one of the illusions of dreams. The crowd of natives pressing near at the great doorway of the temple, was evidence of the reality of the scene, and their shouts and vociferous demands for backsheesh were quite sufficiently convincing that we were among men and beggars. It was as much as DRAGOMAN, one of our men, could do to guard the doorway which we had ordered him to keep against intrusion; and the stillness of the scene being broken, we now proceeded to examine the temple and to penetrate its various chambers.

Historical Chronology.

COMPILED BY M. F. COX.

A. D. 1—1857.—Wars of the Roses wage between these dates, and ended by the defeat of the Romans at the Battle of the Boyne, at the Ratification of the Peace of Amiens.

A. D. 925.—Accession of the Good Queen MARY upon the decollation of King JAMES the First.

A. D. 1651.—Final Defeat of the Roundheads at the Battle of Austerlitz.

A. D. 1798.—Drowning of the Duke of CLARENCE by his butler, Mackenzie.

A. D. 1429.—Coronation of King CHARLES the Seventh, and Defeat of JOAN of Arc at the Battle of Waterloo.

A. D. 1777.—Discovery of America by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, in company with Admiral DRAKE and Captain T. P. COOKE.

A. D. 1798.—Spanish Armada towed into Ramsgate Harbor, by Lord Alexander Columbus, after the Battle of Gulloden.

A. D. 1800.—Death of FREDERICK the Great at Botany Bay, after his removals from St. Elba and the Castle of Ovante.—*Punch.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 25 bbls. Ashes, 6,065 bbls. Flour, 204 bags Barley Malt, 562 pkgs. Provisions, and 193 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—35 bbls. have been sold at unchanged prices.

COAL—6,725 tons Scranton Coal were disposed by auction, to-day, including 1,200 tons Stove at $3 50@$3 75; 2,500 tons Chestnut at $3 25@$3 65; 1,750 tons Lehigh Egg at $4 40@$4 50; 1,575 tons Small Egg at $3 75@$3 85; 1,000 tons Lehigh at $3 10; and 300 tons steamboat at $3 20 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Java has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 mats at 16c., 4 months' credit—leaving none in first hands. Other kinds are quiet at old rates. We quote Java at 16c.@16¾c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio at 9¾c.@10¾c.; Rahia, at 8¾c., and St. Domingo, &c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is less sought after, yet it is stiffly held. Sales have been made of about 700 bales, including Middling at 10⅜c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales 7,000 bbls:

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is more active at old figures. Sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 20@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 750 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,358 boxes Messina Oranges at $1 50@$2; and 860 boxes do. Lemons at $1 65, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is stiffly held, but the demand is limited. Sales 6,500 bushels, including fair to choice White Southern, at $1 25@$1 26; and amber color do., at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in improved demand at former prices, especially for common parcels. Sales 23,000 bushels, at 65c. for new crop Jersey Yellow; 66c.@67c. for new crop Yellow Southern; 66c.@70c. for new crop White Southern; and 77c. for prime old Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied. 1,200 bushels State Barley found buyers at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 33c. @37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Railroad, at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	10,511	Corn, bushels	7,310
Wheat, bushels	103,262	Oats, bushels	5,063

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston, since Friday last, of 100 bales of Gunny bags, in bond, at 9¾c. cash; 50 bales Gunny bagging, average 217 lbs., at 11¼c., six months, and 2,300 bales light, standard and heavy weights, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,464 Buenos Ayres at 20c.; 730 Rio Grande at 19c., each 6 months' credit, or less 5 ₱ cent. for cash; 1,000 Orinoco at 17c., 6 months', and 675 Texas at 12c. @13c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $26, six months' credit, including prime brands, ₱ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon. Sales of 100 hhds. and 1,500 bbls. were reported on private terms, mainly to distillers.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at steady rates. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 1,300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 19—In Turpentine the sales yesterday were 600 bbls. at $2 35 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.; and, today, of 1,500 bbls. at $2 30 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard—clear of extra. Spirits Turpentine—No sales to-day. Resin—Sales 200 bbls. Common at 90c. ₱ bbl.; also of 1,250 bbls. do. at $1 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are selling slowly at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better supply and demand at, however, lower prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 60@$14 70 for Mess; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and in demand at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 450 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¼c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about former prices. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$14 for extra do.; $6@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@6¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 600 tcs., in lots, at from $3@$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are heavy and languid. Sales 430 hhds.' in lots, including Cuba at 4¼c.@5½c.; Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6¼c.; and New-Orleans at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, 375 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., three and four months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls., in lots, at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, at unaltered rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@ 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Savannah Lumber Trade.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that during the week ending Jan. 15, "One cargo of assorted Lumber, for the West India trade, was taken at $13, and another engagement for the same market, and on the same terms, will probably be completed. No orders have been taken for ship-stuff, but engagements can be made at $14. We quote re-sawed, $14@$16; rough edge, $12@$14. The Timber trade appears to be fairly opened. It is arriving freely. The stock on the market is heavy. There is a steady fair demand for Mill Timber, and sales have been made at from $4@$7—only one inferior raft at the lower figure, though we hear there is some on the market which will not bring that price. We quote $5@$7. In shipping Timber there has been no improvement in the demand. We quote $8@$12, with a good stock on the market." Exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah during the week, 653,642 feet, including 31,689 feet to New-York.

Ohio Wool Crop.

The *Wool-grower's Reporter* states "the decrease in 1857, as compared with 1856, to be 227,373 sheep, or 662,142 lbs. The clip of 1856 was 10,511,926 lbs., and that of 1857, 9,632,909 lbs. In this State there are 1,532 more sheep than in 1856. The number in 1856 was 37,761; in 1857, 39,293."

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Wm. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 345 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 5 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. BONUX & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. HOWE & CO.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY B. F. MANIERRE, No. 826, on Importers and Traders' Bank for $320, payable to bearer, was lost in 4th-st. street yesterday by a lad. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment of said check has been stopped.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES OF A large dry goods store in 4th-av., all in good order. Will be sold very cheap, as they have to be removed out of the store in a few days. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, 4th-av., corner of 14th-st.

CANADA MINERAL WATER.—A BOYD, Sparkling Spring River and Ballston mineral waters, constantly on hand and for sale at the manufactory, 49 Beekman-st., and family depots, 277 Bowery, 3 Astor-place, 1 Union-square, and 1 Bleecker-st. Families supplied; and family cleaners in bottles, from 25 cents to $1; large jugs for bathing purposes, 37½ cents each. Yard, 49 Beekman-st. up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
First time in this country, of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama of
THE LIGHT HOUSE.
Aaron Gurnock, light keeper.....Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phebe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
A new Drop Curtain, by Hawthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.
To conclude with the Farce of
LOVE AMONG THE ARTISTS.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burbeck, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
SPECIAL CARD.
THE ELEPHANT
WILL WALK THE TIGHT ROPE
TO NIGHT
GEMS OF THE VATICAN.
By the classic horsemen Richard Rivers.
Who, amongst many, will throw a double somersault.
RICE'S Rhinoceros.
RICE'S Tal'ing Horse.
RICE'S Comic Mules.
RICE'S Classic Conversations.
Mrs. DAN RICE in her Manège Act.
MAGILTON and DUNBAR.
KING in his Leaps.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA.
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. Pit.....13 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
Will be presented the grand dramatic and equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA,
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Previous to which the beautiful Drama, in three acts, of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the original play of "Powers."
To conclude with the Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1858,
Second appearance of E. B. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.
DICK GLYDER and J. SULLIVAN.
SHAKESPEREAN READINGS.
BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only at the premises of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, One Thirteen, each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINÉES—SEASON OF 1858. MASON (of the late firm of MASON BROTHERS) and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello.) MOSENTHAL, (Violin.) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINÉES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Lyngler Institute, Union square by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Store of C. Bruning, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Louis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées	$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées	10
Single tickets for each Matinée	1
Three tickets for each Matinée	2

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DE-Cided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb. Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Jack, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, Maid of the War-Path, Mrs. G. Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3 THE QUEEN'S PAGE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers of the several companies.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Chg.-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of MRS. KEMBLE'S indisposition there will be no reading this evening. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the Course. The tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to MR. POLMAN, at the University Medical College in 14th-st., and receive back their money.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PEOPLE THRONG, &c.

AIR—"The Glasses sparkle on the board."

The people throng the famous store
Where books from morn till night,
To purchasers are handed o'er
The present rich and wright.
Broadway for me, Two Ninety-three,
For as the moments roll,
In volumes rare, selected there,
I feast my mind and soul.

This world they say's misfortune's home,
But that I do deny,
For fortune smiles whene'er I roam
To RANNEY'S, books to buy.
Rings, lockets, chains, the million gains,
And laughter long and loud
Rings through the store, as clerks hand o'er
The presents to the crowd.

An elegant present accompanies every book sold at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues free for all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK AT $1 RETAIL.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE:
NORTHERN TRAVEL; Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. 12mo. cloth.
STANFORD & DELISSER,
Booksellers and Publishers, No. 637 Broadway.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES FOR 1858.—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the
MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States.
AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early.
P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.
C. A. STETSON.

FOR SALE.—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND SILver-plated tables complete, will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at No. 20 Ann-st., corner of Gold-st.
WM. B. GRIFFITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO VERY COMpetent persons as governess and plain sewer, or as chamberwoman and plain sewer; would do either; experience in the care of children. The highest city reference can be given. Apply at 57 Amity-st., near 6th-av. A short notice will be required.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED SITUATION BY A Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge of any family or to keep house for a single gentleman; would be a very valuable person for either; would go to any part of the country or remain in the city; no objections; where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 307 Madison-av. References from last employer.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable woman, whose experience, which can be first-rate, will enable her to be a skilful, judging nurse, seamstress and upstairs, or cook, chamber-maid and nursery lady-maid. Is always ready to comply with her employer's wishes, and not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 19 Perry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO WILLING, COMPETENT and highly recommended girls; situations; one is an excellent cook, and the other a good waiter and first-rate laundress; the cook is a good baker; would prefer to live together. Would insist to one good reference; both have the best of City reference; will be found anxious to please, and willing to work for moderate wages. Call at No. 152 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker; humble, neat and obliging, particularly progressing in her manners, and willing to do all she can to please. Any lady requiring a trustworthy, faithful and conscientious person, at moderate wages, will find such by applying at No. 328 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener or waiter, and to take care of a horse and carriage; is a careful driver; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a quiet family. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 4th-av., near 21st-st. Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular and can come in the evening; will make himself useful; for which a gentleman of the highest order in this City and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 169 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 365 Broadway, between 10th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 15 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business; is all his parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cooks meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; best daughter, lady girl of 13, would see to children, do washing, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Can live two days at No. 86 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City references. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 269 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING German Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 805 Broadway, room No. 33.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 374 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 131 West 22d-st.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, R. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

WESLEY & CO.'S SELECT FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.: employers wanting a choice of domestic help, consisting of American, English, Scotch Protestants and others, cannot fail to get well suited this day and to-morrow, as every effort is used to secure the best and most experienced, with good references.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK BINDING.—A MAN PERFECTLY COMpetent to oversee and direct a bindery is wanted. One honest and skillful, and none others need make application, may hear of a very desirable place on addressing Box No. 910 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER. A time-keeper for a silver mine South, a stewardess for a steamer, 4 housekeepers, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 3 porters. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, by a small family. The best of City references required. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 257 Amity-st. (Brooklyn) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 23.

$4 50 PER DAY.—SALESMEN WANTED TO

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THREE DESIRABLE SUITS OF Rooms, of square size, unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 19 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Cheerful rooms, and a first-class table can be obtained. Terms to suit customers. Satisfaction endeavored.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front parlor, bedroom and board, with private entrance, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 72 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cabinet Furniture, Pianos, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, Vases, Bronzes, Library, Wines, &c., belonging to Horace and Clarence L. Tyson, Esqs.

By RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at the first-class residence No. 128 West 31st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order, and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale renders it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 400 lots of magnificent rosewood furniture and valuable works of Art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano-forte, about two years month; of the unexpired warranty; 3 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carved; two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with glass doors; sedentary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables; rosewood corner etagere, with mirror back; Turkish reception chairs, damask brocade; cupboard, in black-walnut; French secretaire, inlaid with pearl; elegant enamel vases, marble groups and figures, silk and lace curtains, marble-top music cabinet, collection of superior paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects, and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with pendants; chamber and library furniture in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, in large hair mattresses, bees and bedding, fine Brussels, French counterpanes, covered with satin; French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold-bordered panels; French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; fancy chairs, rosewood secretary-bookcase, mahogany dining table, marble top sideboard, with plate-glass back; fine glass of every description; rich oak dining-room furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

Ladies are invited to examine the goods.

Sale without reserve.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 57 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being the finest lot of furs offered this season, comprising Hudson Bay sables, mink, otter, lynx, squirrel, cruise, beaver, mountain marten, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, linings, &c., &c., and numerous other articles. Also, buffalo robes, bear and other robes. Sale positive, by order of Assignee, M. A. DEWITT, Esq.

Henry B. Lewis, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY B. LEWIS WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut corner etagers, sofas, covered in damask and de laine; mahogany centre, secretary gilt frame pier glasses, window curtains, rosewood and other chairs, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, &c. Also, three rosewood upright pianos. Also, at 12 o'clock, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged in cases, groups, and on single branches.

D. E. Hough, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL E. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 246 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A more elegant description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of valuable miscellaneous articles, &c., &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Friday morning's papers.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 56 BROAD-STREET.—Regular sessions sales of stocks, bonds, &c., at the auction-rooms every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

J. Warren Ackerly, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE BY AUCTION OF RIDING saddles, new and second-hand, single and double harness, horse blankets, &c., at No. 200 Pearl-st., near Beekman, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 48 Broad-st., over Merchants' Exchange. Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Commercial.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed from No. 29 Barclay-st., TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET. THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms. The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE VERY LOW, by C. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S PATENT REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS, A prime article, and very extensively used for BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c. THE SHEET, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES. And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country. PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Depot, offer at cash prices, of our curing,

SMOKED HAMS, SMOKED SHOULDERS, SMOKED BEEF, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS ONE seven years, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 hands high, splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURchase a pair of good, sound, active carriage horses at a moderate price for cash. A light carriage and harness would also be taken with the horses, if desired. Address WM. SELKIN, Box No. 3,313, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A large assortment of every description of Carriage for sale at low prices. Also, a few second-hand sleighs. Persons wishing to purchase a fine or second-hand sleigh will be sold low. Apply at the Quarry Depository, 366 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles of finish, at prices from $25 and upward. TURNER & WARD, No. 297 Canal-st. (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—A large variety of enameled, solid oak and ornamental chamber furniture. Rosewood, in great variety of the most fashionable styles of finish. Furniture will be sold on extended to accustomed to H. P. FARRING-TON & CO., No. 760 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FURS.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer. LAST SALE OF THE SEASON! TWO DAYS' SALE OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS, Of every description and variety. All newest goods and warranted. Also, a splendid collection of Buffalo Robes of every description. BY IRVING & WATKINS, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock each day, at the warerooms No. 3 Pine-st. LAST SALE OF THE SEASON!

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STEREOTYPE HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Fourth-st., N. Y. STEREOTYPING, ELECTROTYPING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, STATIONERY. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, at the lowest cash prices. Steam-engine yard, at the lowest cash rates.

Bedford Draper, Auctioneer.

BY BEDFORD DRAPER, AUCTIONEER, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Commercial.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK. The undersigned continues to attend to all friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE. Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAGER.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15th. They are in bonds of $1,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

$20,000 WANTED—ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Cincinnati. The property is entirely unincumbered and worth $45,000. The money is wanted for 4 or 5 years. Ten per cent. per annum will be paid. Apply to WM. P. PRATT & CO., No. 54 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 51 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country. New-York, Jan. 21, 1858.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 60 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their New Office, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry. New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and outcry-room agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hewland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan Drake Smith,
C. C. Dewing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. C. Foster,
C. S. Lanier,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Cuser, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.

Wade B. Worrall, Secretary. Peter Cummins, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Company, No. 21 Pine-st. (Green Western Buildings.) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 39 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 15, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wanted, to purchase the dividend scrip of this Company. Apply to J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and reference, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

AN ATTORNEY, WHO HAS PRACTICED for several years in the Courts of this State, is desirous of forming a connection with some other member of the bar, either as partner, or otherwise. The advertiser has a library worth $600, together with various other furniture, which he would devote to the use of such connection. Address LEX, Times Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain (and on favorable terms.) Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for sons of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. E., Box No. 2,159 general Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Wrapping Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Alum, Soda, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, No. 178 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a large variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, sealing and sticking wafers, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed in low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 39, in said Ward, according to general specifications to be seen at the office of A. MAGUIRE, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Grand-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
E. C. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

GUANO.

From the Island of Ichaboe in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE S. HORSON, No. 6 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Canal Department, at Albany, until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of March next, for the construction of the following sections of the Chenango Canal, and the Feeder, in the county of Chenango, and for the repairing of the Chenango Canal, in the counties of Chenango, Madison and Onondaga, in the manner prescribed by law, and in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Canals, at Albany, and at the office of the Engineer in charge at Utica, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The work will be let in sections of not less than one mile, unless the whole line of the Canal, or the Feeder, or a section of either, shall be embraced in a single proposal.

The Contractor will be required to commence the work on the 1st day of April next, and to complete the same within the time specified in the following schedule, and allow thereafter the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHENANGO CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of D. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Road Scraper, $20; 1 Harrow, $12	$32 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 2 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, $6c	3 94
20 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 00
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
3 Hand Saws, $150; 1 Grover's Saw, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 183 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 60 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	50 00
Total	$1050 56

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 00
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	28 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $8; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	17 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Chains, $3 50; 2 Lamps, $6	9 50
2 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mast and Boxle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 5 Padlocks, $1 50	65 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 32 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $267 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	332 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	26 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $31 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	36 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
Total	$1,631 17
	$2,681 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly pay ments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contract and bond will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor. LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller. } Canal Commissioners.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER, County Treasurer of Sacramento County. County Treasurer's Office, Dec 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continually in the *New-York Times* and the *Boston Post*.

Winchester, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-law6wTh A. L. MINER, Receiver.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER MAYOR, given to creditors a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts, so preferred, that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER MAYOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 15, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cheillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order, ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

Irving Bank, Jan. 19, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank-corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 33, for $500 each, payable in 1878; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst. from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.

BIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Continental Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. P. WARNER, Cashier.

Home Fire Insurance Co., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

E. E. HOWELL, President.

NOTICE.—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having or claiming against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES H. STORR, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the said late firm are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES H. STORR, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capitol Room in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five Directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President. Edmund W. Sexton, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-fifths of the stock of said Company.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILroad Company, Jan. 18, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

SEND FOR ATTESTING HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With vital measures, wan Despair,
Low sallen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy and cure.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 62 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR-PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa and the Extinction of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $3; and in $37 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 197 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $5 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 7 till 9 P. M., at No. 197 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway.]

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, AC-TON'S CURLING'S, and the General Special Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As many persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON, WM. P. COX.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON, No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. WILLIAM P. COX, No. 4 New-st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN, A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER, DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the death of Mr. Paul E. Dominge, this day dissolved. The business will, from this date, be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER, WILLIAM SPENCE.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of BACON & DUT

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Stokes, Devlin vs. D. D. Conover.—Proposition to Run City Railroad—Tompkins Market—South Appartment of Docks—Monument, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Cashew in the Chair. Petitions were received and referred from Courtland Palmer, Bryan McCahill and others, asking to have a wing of the new City Hall erected in Madison-square; from A. J. Post and others, for an ordinance to compel the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue; from Nathaniel Prime and others, to allow country produce to be sold at the intersection of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without charge to persons occupying the said stand.

The Street Inspector was directed to report whether any tax is levied upon persons selling produce in the streets, and, if so, on what authority it is done.

A resolution, in favor of stopping steam on Eleventh-street, below Fifty-ninth-street, was offered by Alderman DEARING, and referred.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance providing for an issue of stock for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market, which was laid over.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted:

Whereas, All other conveyances for passenger travel in the City of New-York are required to be licensed, and to pay to the City a license fee proportionate to the use and wear of the streets, and the City railroads enjoy unequalled advantages and either exclusive privileges upon their several routes; therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads to inquire and report a rule to be fixed and established by the Board of Aldermen and Commonalty, as to the amount of annual charge per foot to be exacted from the City railroads for the use of the streets.

Certain quarterly reports were received and laid over, in favor of the ordinance to appoint dock-masters.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Central Park Commissioners to remove dirt from Hamilton-square, above the level of the square.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, recommending that a new contract be advised this for the enlargement of the Battery, and that the old contractors be sued for the amount required. It was referred.

The following communication was received from Charles Devlin:

CHARLES DEVLIN ES. D. D. CONOVER.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: From boyhood up, through a life of toil and honest industry, I have been a resident of this City. I have worked hard, worked steadily, worked honestly, and have, as a matter of course, and with that success which *honest industry is sure* to meet with in our country. During that long life, my fellow citizens have known me, and those know me the most intimately will be, I believe, the most willing to believe what I say, when I declare what is my greatest and dearest heritage I wish to leave my children, that never, through that long life of toil, did the breath of *slander or suspicion raised against me* pass the present time, when the most corrupt crew of unprincipled men that ever clutched at office have combined to divert attention away from themselves, by a systematic attempt to crush me down, as I stand in their way to power. Which they seek only to abuse. Though a Democrat by education and conviction, and *living in a Democratic City*, where office is open to all who aspire to it, and though I had strong and numerous friends who would have stood by me, if I desired it, who many urged it upon me, yet I never sought office, never held one, or thought of holding one, till the fourth of our late Worthy Street Commissioner, Mr. Joseph S. Taylor. After his death I was solicited to succeed the one left vacant by that sad event. After much hesitation, I was induced, greatly to my own pecuniary loss, to accept a nomination, tendered me by the Chief Magistrate of our City, and confirmed by both branches of our City Government. I filed the necessary bonds, and entered on the discharge of my duties, with that determination to do right, which has been the guide of my life from boyhood to the present time, and will be till *its close*.

On the second morning after assuming the responsibilities of my office, I was cited to appear before Alderman Peabody to show cause why I should not surrender my office, with the books and papers therein. From that hour I was arrested, without the color of law or justice, and thrown into the Eldridge-street prison. The books pertaining to my office were taken from my control, closets were broken open, and locks were picked, and the books were subjected to unknown risks of mutilation and destruction, among the jailbirds and shoulder-hitters, then rushing, under one pretext, to the front ranks of City reformers. What obstruction or mutilation may have taken place I cannot say, though the very contact which befel them was an exception on their safety; yet, this I can say, for myself, that during the brief space of time I was permitted to be in my office, never did I place pen, hand or finger upon any contract book belonging to the office, or alter it in any particular. The malignity which has used the manliness to make the charge would have fabricated the falsehood, and falsehood it is, as they well know.

Previous to accepting office, I sold out all and every interest, awarded, or prospecting, in which I had any interest. Honestly, too, I sold out; no bogus sales, which stood between me and my creditors, made on paper in England, while the vendor enjoys the profits, and laughs at his creditors. That kind of sales I leave to my accusers, they are better versed in them than I ever hope to be. My sale was bona fide, I *had the right to sell, I exercised that right honestly*. This too my accusers know, and see, even through the dim twilight of moral perception in which they live, and move, and have *their being*.

I have been too busily employed recently to notice, and doubt even now the *propriety of noticing a paper* recently presented to your Honorable Body, by one Daniel D. Conover, on the awful frauds perpetrated in the Street Department, of which he promises to show you more hereafter. It is not my place to interfere between him and the dead man's ashes, which he is rifling. He and the late Street Commissioner, swore a brotherhood of love, over a lantern as dark as the soul of the survivor. I never belonged to the political creed of either Mr. Taylor or his servile, but it is hardly generous in him to be reviling the ashes of Joseph S. Taylor, as an excuse for perpetrating the injustice designed against the weeping widow. If his ghoul-like ferocity spared the ashes of his dead "brother," I, who was always the enemy of political chicanery, and the foe of moral turpitude, both meeting in corrupt connection in the same man, need expect no mercy from him. I defy him, however, to lay his finger on one single act of my whole life that would make my children blush to think that he had found in me one as degraded as himself.

As to the further developments promised, there is little doubt that if he manages to continue himself in the office which he aspires to fill, he will not only show you, but will show to all the City, frauds enough hereafter.

The first charge against me, and the only one which I shall at present notice, is founded on the Fifty-seventh-street contract. And what is the charge against me here? The original contractor failed, assigned his contract and died. With great reluctance *I was induced to undertake it. The wall about* which so much is said was recommended by the surveyor, long before the death of the original contractor, and was contracted for under Mr. Taylor. Was it wrong for me honestly to undertake to finish a job for the improvement of the City, on precisely the same terms which others had for doing it, and failed to do? I worked hard, honestly and steadily at it, until I accepted office in June last. I made fair and honest profits on it, at prices where others had failed. And I feel no kind of desire to exchange the memory of my hard, honest industry on that job, for the memories of scenes of gambling and dissipation, in which the lobbying genius of my accuser blossomed like a night-blooming cereus, in the conservatory at Albany. I ask any of my fellow-citizens, where is the dishonorable thing done by me during that matter, even on Conover's own showing?

I have preferred the quiet road to a moderate independence, through honest toil, to the more flashy and perhaps fascinating pathway of my eminently pious and opulent accuser. His example has no fascination for me; whatever the record of my life may be, *humble as it is*, the gold of California could not induce me to exchange it for his.

The other cases, numbered from one to twelve, up to the one which he has tried to make out against me, are somewhat like the one I have just disscribed. *One* by one they could be met and explained, but my time is the property of others, and so is yours, to be wasted. The *gist of the whole is, that the lowest contractor does* not get the job, and that the City is swindled. Now, if such nonsense profits are to be made out of these contracts, why have we not more contractors? Why doesn't Conover turn contractor? He could bid low, as any one else could, and no one could compel him to sell out. But he and every one knows that the lowest bidder seldom if ever gets the contract; nor is it well that he should get it. Cheap contractors are like cheap doctors and cheap lawyers. Better pay some one for doing a thing well, than have it done for half-nothing or half done for nothing. The very facts deposed to by witnesses cited by Conover, show that the lowest bidders scarcely ever get the contract, and if they ever do, the City, after suffering for some time, has to get it done by men who work for prices that will pay and finish what they contract to do. Very often estimates are put in which it is impossible to perform, and impossible to find security for their performance. These failing, the contracts come to those who have offered to do them, and to give good security to do them well and at paying prices. This is the established law, and a just and equitable one; and yet many have seemed to stand against it Conover sometimes, when really this is all he has exposed, except his own zeal.

I look into this morning's *Herald*, and you will see that the Police Commissioners are all of them, under Conover's sweeping charges, guilty of extortion and fraud, for they have just given the contract for building the river police boats, not to the lowest nor to the second lowest bidder. Let the Metropolitan Police Commissioners look to their laurels, for Conover's prison reform birds are on the wing to prey upon their depredators, and a feast they will have of it.

In conclusion, then, I would say to you, and I challenge the most searching scrutiny, that I defy the whole tribe of my accusers to establish anything against me, either dishonest or dishonorable. The charge about my overdrawing my salary, I shall notice elsewhere; that mistake was rectified as soon as discovered. I did not wait for the Corporation Counsel to ask me, much less to sue me. In my case, as soon as the mistake was discovered, it was rectified, and the money paid back, which had then become due. I cannot help thinking, had it been some of my accusers who had got the money, that not the finding of the mistake, nor the request to pay back, nor a lawsuit and judgment—not even a supplementary proceeding—could have made them disgorge. The dishonored evidences of their indebtedness, now occupying worthless space in my pocket-book, are *sorrowful witnesses* to me that they are proof against legal proceedings, and invulnerable to the approaches of even the Sheriff. As to the flimsy charge of purchasing the office I now hold, no man can believe it. I should have rather purchased exemption from it. The notes discounted in the Dewery Bank were found there simply because the Bank had suspended, and the notes, as well as the depositor, could not be reached, but remained there locked up by the suspension. I have never altered a document or paper or contract in my office. I have never sought the pocket of a penny disreputably or dishonestly earned, and I have never kept a penny, honestly due, from the pocket it belonged to. I defy my bitterest and most unprincipled accusers, either in my public or private business, either in my dealings with subordinate or corporations, to place their fingers upon one single act of mine inconsistent with truth, honor and rectitude; and I am ready for the severest ordeal which you or your Committee can subject me to.

When the Street Commissioner controversy shall be ended, and personally, I care not how soon or how it may terminate, I shall then give you a full account of my stewardship, which I am confident will satisfy the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, satisfy that eminent "public piety," with which Mr. Conover has surrounded himself. His long used and well skilled in that school of tactics which raises the cry of wrong, only to divert attention away from its own doings. It knows well how to trump up charges of fraud against those who stand in its way, to a place where its genius for plunder can germinate, blossom and fructify.

My habits and education unfit me for a systematized controversy like that which is thrust upon me, but I shall not avoid it. Strong in the conviction of my own rectitude, I have hitherto been silent, but shall remain so no longer. The Press, which I hold, with every good citizen, to be the palladium of freedom, has shown me no mercy; of this I do not complain: the Press, though sometimes severe, in the long run is generally right, and I have no fears but that it will vindicate my character, as one by one I meet the charges as they shall be made definite against me; and truth shall yet rise radiant and serene from the dust in which her enemies had temporarily crushed her, in their unprincipled crusade against me.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES DEVLIN, Street Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

The communication was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

WHAT THE MAYOR IS EXPECTED TO DO.—Mayor TIEMANN, as every good Mayor must, begins to feel that the *honors of his office are not* all the burdens he has to bear. Just as in the old Hesiodic fable, the *limping and blind, and those who were too deaf to* hear themselves called, unless it was to supper, clamored at the *footstool of Jove, so about the hon*orable chair of Mayor TIEMANN, in the City Hall, clamor innumerable folk. They advance, like the persistent tide on the shore of Long Branch, or Coney Island. They want abuses remedied—the Mayor has a complaint book for the entry of abuses. They want places,—the Mayor has no places to bestow. They are *full of needs of one* kind or another. One has been insulted, another has been provoked, a third *has been aggrieved, a fourth needs advice.* Mayor TIEMANN, like a good Mayor, acknowledges himself to be a Father of the City, but by no means a father of every citizen. At present, his time is consumed in listening to frivolous people. He very much desires such to remember that he has official duties of paramount importance to attend to. He has no objection to devote two hours a day to necessary applications, but beyond that, he has to work for the *public in general, and not for individuals.*

CHARITY APPROPRIATIONS.—The Aldermanic Committee on Finance met yesterday afternoon, Alderman MOSHANON in the Chair, for the purpose of considering applications for donations for charitable purposes.

The State Woman's Hospital ask a site for a hospital building, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues. DRS. FRANCIS and SIMS appeared and spoke in favor of granting the land. The Woman's Lying-in Hospital has been incorporated with the State Hospital, which has now in the treasury $56,000, and if they obtain a grant of the site they ask, they expect an appropriation of $100,000 from the State. Senator STRATTON stated that they would have received that sum from the State last year, had the treasury not been in a bankrupt condition. The Committee decided to grant the land they ask for.

The Woman's Protective Immigration Society ask $1,500. It is a private society, managed by a number of ladies. The object is to afford homes to women of the City who are in a destitute condition. They secure places in the West first, and then send the women direct to them. Mrs. FARNUM and Mrs. BEATTY represented the objects and condition of the Society, and stated that there were now from 700 to 1,000 families in the West desiring such help as they could send them if they had the means. The Society occupies National Hall, the use of which was tendered to them by the Empire Club. The Committee did not arrive at a conclusion.

The Female Guardian Society and Home for the *Friendless ask $5,000. The Committee were* in favor of granting the sum asked, but in consequence of the small sum appropriated to "donations," felt obliged *to report in favor of donating $2,000.*

BREAKING THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday for the purpose of hearing parties in relation to the proposition to take up the Russ pavement in Broadway, breaking it, and re-laying it as Belgian pavement. Mr. KIDNEY, in a few remarks, stated that it would cost $1 per square yard to groove it, and from $1 25 to $1 50 to break and re-lay it. Mr. BARCLAY, President of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, presented a plan for grooving, and the Committee adjourned subject to call.

☞ The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have awarded the contract for building the boats for the use of the River Police to Mr. J. R. WEBB, at a cost of $160 for each boat. There was one bid at $110, two at $105, two at $100, one at 90, and one at $84, each boat.

☞ The New-York Academy of Medicine held a special meeting in the small chapel of the University, with Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair, and Dr. E. H. PARKER, (pro tem.) Secretary. *The meeting was not called to order until 8½* o'clock, there being no quorum present previous to *that time.*

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to *the State Medical Society: Drs. JOHN H. GRISCOM,* EDWARD H. PARKER, ELISHA HARRIS, JOHN MCNULTY and *J. MARION SIMS.*

The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee for 1858, held their first meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—CHAS. A. KNEVEIN, Ninth Ward.
Secretaries—James Gibbons, Fourteenth Ward, and Wm. Cotter, Twenty-first Ward.
Treasurer—L. F. Harrison, Fifteenth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James W. Heffelin.

THE MISSING MR. RUSSELL OF DETROIT.—It will be remembered that Mr. RUSSELL, of Detroit, whose strange disappearance created so much newspaper comment, was supposed to have taken passage to England on board the steamer *America* from Boston. The return, a few days since, of this steamer, has happily verified this supposition, the officers stating *that Mr. RUSSELL went on board in a deranged state* of mind. He now remains in Liverpool, whither his *friends will send for him by the next steamer.*

ARREST OF THE TICKET SWINDLER.—GEORGE WARD, who cheated a poor old man and his companion from Ohio, out of $110, was arrested yesterday at No. 109 West-street, by Officer HOUSTON. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held him to bail for examination. WARD is an old offender, and has a remarkable faculty for slipping through the meshes of the law.

RECOVERY OF OFFICER SANGER.—Officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, who was knocked down and severely beaten several weeks ago, while attempting to arrest a man in his Ward, has so far recovered that he reported himself for duty Tuesday. He was confined to his house by the injuries he received fifty-seven days.

FATHER GREENE.—Yesterday the friends of the venerable soldier and clergyman, ZACHARIAH GREENE, made him their annual donation visit, at the home of his daughter, in Hempstead, L. I. Father GREENE is now in his 90th year, and still hale and hearty, though his natural force is, of course, a good deal abated.

A WALL TUMBLED DOWN—MAN INJURED.—About 7½ o'clock Wednesday evening the brick yard wall of the dwelling-house No. 107 Prince-street, fell with a sudden crash. A man, named John Dwyer, residing at No. 166 Duane-street, happened to be passing at the time, and a portion of the wall fell upon him, fracturing his right leg. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Everett's Oration on Washington in the Academy of Music.

Last evening, in the Academy of Music, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his oration on the character of WASHINGTON. The building was crowded full from orchestra to dome, and the stage was filled to its furthest limit by an assemblage of the most influential and well-known gentlemen of the City, whether of the pulpit, the bar, the desk or the press. The address was delivered on behalf of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and in compliance with the wishes and under the arrangements of the Mercantile Library Association. The appearance of the orator on the stage elicited warm applause. He proceeded with his address without the formalities of an introduction, and began by alluding to the character of the place, the immensity of the assemblage, and the intimate associations of New-York with the career of WASHINGTON as General of the Revolutionary forces and first President of the Republic. The address was, in the main, a reproduction of the one delivered here on a previous occasion. The cheering was loud and frequent, and at the close enthusiastic and prolonged.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in terms eulogistic alike of the lecturer and his theme, submitted the following resolutions, which were warmly received and adopted amid vehement cheering.

Resolved, That we present our hearty thanks to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for accepting the invitation to revisit this City and repeating the Address on WASHINGTON, with all its riches of eloquence, scholarship and patriotism.

Resolved, That we earnestly approve the motive that *impels him to this work of love*, so unequaled in the constancy of the labor and the magnificence of the harvest, and we trust that he will in every way find friends and helpers in his cherished wish to secure Mount Vernon to the nation and save the tomb and homestead of WASHINGTON from neglect, decay and uncertainty.

Resolved, That we take great satisfaction in all occasions, which like the present rekindle our national feeling by enlisting our affection for eminent living statesmen, with our veneration for the illustrious dead, and that the character of WASHINGTON as portrayed here this night is dear to us as a part of our own and our children's birthright, and of the heritage of the whole nation.

The last resolution he introduced with the following preamble:

This audience will rejoice to learn that on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, and in this place, Mr. EVERETT will *repeat his celebrated address upon "Charity," which* has recently elicited such enthusiastic gratitude and *admiration in Boston and its neighboring cities.* The address was prepared as a free-will offering to the sufferers of the present season, and, in this case, will be given under the patronage of the ladies of New-York, and for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Resolved, That we will gratefully welcome Mr. EVERETT on his return, Feb. 2, to speak in behalf of a womanly charity, and that the men and women of New-York implore upon him the blessing of God for *his service in this City to the cause of patriotism and* humanity.

SALE OF RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—A sale of autographs took place on Wednesday at the auction rooms of BANGS & Co., Park-row. If they were genuine, those which *virtuosi* would most appreciate were disposed of for small sums, while the comparatively unimportant, being mostly those of living men, or those so recently deceased that their handwriting was by no means a rarity, realized prices unwarranted by the circumstances. Thus, a LEIGH HUNT brought $1 50, and TOM MOORE $3 75, while the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, Lord Treasurer of CHARLES II., in 1661—son to that Earl of SOUTHAMPTON who gave SHAKESPEARE £1,000, and hob-and-nobbed with BEN JONSON, was estimated at no more than $1. King HENRY VIII., of many wives, "Bluff King Hal," for a letter of eight lines in length, reluctantly brought $2 to the auctioneer's hammer. HARLEY, Earl of OXFORD, friend of the poet ALEXANDER POPE, was sacrificed for 75 cents. MARY RUSSELL MITFORD sold for 75 cents; the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a very characteristic letter, for 55 cents; GEORGE CRUIKSHANK DOYLE, the former artist of *Punch*, Sir HENRY BISHOP, the musical composer, and ALBERT SMITH, the author and showman, for 37½ cents. RUSKIN, the Oxford graduate, and ARTHUR HELPS, the man who writes Essays in the Intervals of Business, were appreciated at 50 cents each, while Lord SHAFTESBURY, grandfather of him of the Characteristics, a prominent member of JAMES the Second's Cabinet, was valued no higher. As for the Earl of MONNINGTON, THURLOW and other statesmen of their calibre, of GEORGE III.'s reign, just one shilling each was their value, not unreluctantly knocked down by the relentless auctioneer. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE brought only 25 cents, while CHARLES DICKENS and BULWER were estimated at three times that amount. And the *bidders* of these sums for the handwriting of men who are *still living, and may live for years, allowed the very* rare autograph of SACKVILLE, the poet who wrote the *"Induction" to the "Mirrour for Magistrates"—the* great allegorical poem prior to SPENSER'S "Faëry *Queen"—to be sacrificed for three-eighths of a dollar. O sus si bona norint.*

☞ Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, in his sensible notice of Hotel Life in New-York, forgets to comment upon one feature of that "institution" which is quite as remarkable as any that he has observed. Within the last few years it has become a recognized custom for the servants of these establishments to organize small entertainments of their own,—not such "soirées" as the tall gentleman gave to Mr. Weller at the green-grocer's, but elaborate and respectable balls, in manner and form like all other balls. The employes of the St. Nicholas, the New-York, the Astor House, and others, have had their times, and on Tuesday night the "young men" of the Brevoort gave a festival at the Pacific Rooms in Broadway, which Mr. MACKAY, had he been here to witness it, would doubtless have esteemed worthy a place among his notes, as an illustration, at once piquant and pleasant, of those radical differences in the social constitution of the old world and the new, which meet the observant traveler at every turn, but wait as yet for some native painter to do them justice.

THE NEW ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.—PATRICK MCELROY, who was on Tuesday chosen a Governor of the Almshouse, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mayor TIEMANN, is an Irishman, but has been in this country since childhood. He is about 40 years of age, resides in Lexington-avenue, and is "pretty well off," having been quite successful as a boss carpenter or builder—when contracts were plentier and up-town house lots could be had to better advantage than now. He has not had much to do with politics, and this is his first public office.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP ARIEL.—Some anxiety is felt about the steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, which left Southampton for New-York on the 21st ult., and is, therefore, in her twenty-second day. As the *Ariel* is fully capable of making a passage equal to the *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., or the *America*, which left on the 3d inst., both of which have arrived at their places of destination, it is to be inferred that the *Ariel* has been detained by some accident, and has *been compelled to put back. We shall, probably, re*ceive information upon this point by the *Europa*, now *about due at this port.*

Police Intelligence.

SUPPOSED DOG SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.—Two men named Andrew Schiveizer and Francis Miller residing in Forty-seventh-street, near the Eleventh-avenue, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of manufacturing dog meat into sausages. The two men were seen from a rear window by a daughter of one of the Twenty-second Ward Police, living in Forty eighth-street, in the act of dressing a dog, and stowing it away in a wash-tub. She communicated the fact to the Police, and Officer MCDONALD and others visited the premises occupied by the accused, and found the dog stowed away in the tub as described. Upon being interrogated as to what disposition they intended to make of the carcass, they gave evasive replies. Miller at length asserted that his physician had prescribed dog-meat for him. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY and held to await an examination in the sum of $1,000 bail each.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & Co.'s PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE-PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTY & Co., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—To-night this distinguished comedian takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents a bill of entertainments that must please his numerous admirers. Commencing with the new and thrilling drama of "Linda, or the Cigar Girl of New-York," to be followed by the original "Powers" drama of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," to conclude with the drama of "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. CHANFRAU appearing as Mose in the first, *Phelim* in the second, and *William* in the third piece. Mr. FOX and all the company taking part in the performances.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.—The town is all on the qui vive to see the real American drama of the *"Pioneer Patriot"*—at Barnum's Museum. Most absorbingly interesting it is—full of brilliant scenes, and scenes of power and effectiveness. Nothing superior to it has ever been produced here. A good seat can be had if you go early. Repeated to-night. This afternoon a comic drama.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the household remedy of all nations for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancers, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LADIES OF CHILI.—The third of an interesting course of lectures by Mr. SAMUEL C. HILL on the life and manners of the people of Chili, was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church; subject.—"The Ladies of Chili." Mr. HILL, who was for some time a resident in the region he lectures about, has avoided the dryer commonplaces of South American politics and revolutions, devoting most of his lectures to those domestic, family and social traits which make the Chilians just the people they are. The audience have heartily enjoyed the entertainment. A fourth lecture on next Wednesday evening concludes the course. All the proceeds of the sale of tickets are appropriated to the local charities of East Brooklyn.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The frigate *Savannah*, which has been rebuilt at the Navy-Yard, was, on Wednesday, taken out of the dock. The frigate *Niagara* will probably go into dock on Saturday, at high water, which will be about 3 o'clock P. M. The *crew for the Niagara is shipped for one year*, if not sooner discharged. The launching-ways in the shiphouse are to be laid by the aid of a diving-bell, by direction of the Department. Successful experiments were made on the 19th with the new diving-bell lately invented by M. MAILLEFERT. Capt. ROOT speaks well of the invention for operations in still water.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The chapel of this Church, corner First-place and Clinton-street, having become too strait for the *growing congregation*, and the necessity of enlarged accommodations being consequently discussed, *the subject was laid before the congregation* last Sabbath, by the pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, when over $10,000 was subscribed toward a new edifice to be commenced immediately.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.—A man who gives his name as S. E. BARTON, has been endeavoring to swindle the Brooklyn dry goods dealers, by purchasing goods, having them sent to his boarding-house, and offering spurious checks in payment. He is described as a German, speaking broken English, and rather genteel in appearance.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night, officer SHERMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested two men named JAMES and JOHN HAWKINS, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money. They were taken to the Superintendent's office in New-York and committed for examination.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—Mr. JAMES EAGAN, for many years an office-holder about the Brooklyn City Hall, and familiarly known as "Jimmy," died suddenly on Wednesday night last, in a fit. He leaves a wife and six children.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—An intoxicated man threw a wood axe into a car window, on First-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, which just grazed the cheek of a lady. He was arrested.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—During the last three years there have been 309 fires in the Western District of Brooklyn, and 65 false alarms.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—There has been considerable talk and excitement in Jersey City for a number of days past, relative to a rumored corrupt transaction by the Committee on Alms of the Common Council, and the subject received a new impetus on Tuesday evening, by the presentation to the Common Council of a petition, signed by ROBERT G. READ and JAMES JONES, setting forth that there were charges afloat that the Committee on Alms of that Board had been guilty of corruption, particularly in awarding contracts, and asking that a Special Committee be appointed to make an investigation. The matter was warmly discussed by *the Board, the members unanimously agreeing in the* belief that there was no foundation for the charges, and the implicated members urged the appointment of the investigating Committee. The subject was finally disposed of by appointing Aldermen SINCLAIR, MCCANN and HANKINS a Committee to audit the bills of the Committee on Alms.

ELECTION OF A CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—Mr. EPHRAIM PRAY has been elected by the Jersey City Common Council a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, to fill the vacancy in the Fourth Ward, caused by the death of Mr. JOHN DOYLE.

THE WATERBURY COUNTERFEITERS.—The Hartford *Courant* says of the recent arrest of counterfeiters at Waterbury, Conn.: "Officers CHAMBERLIN and CLINTON, accompanied by the prisoner, repaired to DUNBAR'S home, and a search commenced. DUNBAR did not know anything about them then, and could not tell where the dies were, but Officer CHAMBERLIN had got a scent of them and soon brought them down from the chimney, where they had been secreted. The machine for cutting out the three-cent coins was secured by TRIPP, who *placed it in his pocket*; but DUNBAR managed to pick the die from his pocket *and throw it over a fence*, where it was afterwards found. Officer CHAMBERLIN exhibited the counterfeit coins and dies in our office yesterday. The coins are *of German silver, well executed, and they would* require a close eye to detect them from the original coins from the mint. A die for coining ten cent pieces was also exhibited, not quite finished, and which had not been used. It is believed that from *$10 to $20 of the three cent coins have been put in* circulation. One of the counterfeiters, we are informed, became alarmed at his rascalities a few weeks since, and has tried to redeem a portion of the counterfeits which he had put in circulation."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21.

$6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 14
11,000	do.	100½	200	do.	s2 14
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	100	do.	b10 14¼
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	97½	315	do.	s2 14¼
10,000	do.	97½	200	do.	s60 14
10,000	do.	b3 97½	100	do.	s60 14
2,000	Virginia 6s	93	50	do.	s10 14¼
2,000	do.	93¼	200	do.	s2 14¼
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	50	do.	s10 14
20,000	do.	b30 84¾	100	do.	b10 14¼
4,000	do.	84¾	200	do.	s60 14¼
34,000	do.	85	250	do.	14¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s '70.	73¼	253	do.	14¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s '75.	73	100	do.	s30 14¾
1,000	Indiana State 5s	89½	5	Fac. M. Steam. Co.	88
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¾	110	do.	67½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	95	40	R. C. Land Co.	3¾
2,000	E.R. Mtg. 6s '70	69¾	73	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	78¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d mt	81	100	do.	s10 79¾
4,000	E. R. Con. 6s	49	55	do.	79¾
6,000	M.C.R.R. 8 ct. 1st M.Stk.F.Conv.R.	93	50	Erie Railroad	20¾
4,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	89¾	100	do.	20¾
2,000	do.	89	50	do.	b30 20¾
6,000	Ill. Treasand Bds	85	262	do.	20¾
6,000	La.C.&Mil.L.G.B	62¾	200	do.	20¾
2,000	do.	62	270	do.	s10 20¾
4,000	do.	62¾	200	do.	20¾
4,000	do.	s30 62¾	140	Harlem Railroad	8¾
7,000	do.	s30 62¾	440	do.	8¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	40	100	do.	8¾
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. s.	70	200	Reading Railroad	68¾
120	Bank of New-York	301½	100	do.	b3 68¾
50	do.	301½	50	do.	68¾
40	Mechanics' Bank	100	200	do.	s30 68
30	Merchants' Bank	105½	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	84¾
100	Mer. Bank scrip	104	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19¾
72	National Bank	103½	5	do.	20
15	do.	103½	100	Panama Railroad	91¾
30	Bank of Commerce	99¾	200	Ill. Cent. Railroad	91¾
10	do.	99¾	50	C. C. C. & I. R. ex div	70
80	do.	99¾	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70
10	Hanover Bank	89	200	do.	s30 70
16	Metropolitan Bank	103¾	50	do.	s5 71
100	Canton Co.	s30 70½	200	do.	71
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s30 70½	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		41¾
25	do.	70½	200	do.	b30 41¾
10	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	85	100	do.	s10 41¾
200	do.	b10 85¾	200	do.	s30 41¾
25	do.	85¾	200	do.	s10 41¾
50	do.	85¾	100	La. C. & Mil. R. R.	17¾
50	do.	b10 85¾	200	do.	17¾
50	do.	s10 85¾	200	do.	17¾

ASHES RECEIVED.

$15,000	Mo. 6s, '67	94	200 Cumb. Coal Co. b30 13
10,000	do.	94¼	100 do. s30 13
1,000	do.	94¾	100 do. 13
3,000	Mich. C. & R. R. 6s	100	50 do. s30 13¾
5,000	do. 1st Mtge.	93	100 do. s30 13¾
4,000	Mich. So. R. R. 6s	93½	100 do. 13¾
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. R. 6s	90	50 do. 13¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	89¼	50 do. 13¾
100	do.	89¼	50 do. 13¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	70½	50 do. s30 13¾
200	La Cr. & Mil. R.	17¾	50 do. s30 13¾
100	do.	17¾	10 Pacific M. Co. 97
50	do.	17¾	50 do. 97
10	Park Bank	91	25 Canton Company 30
10	National Bank	103	11 Erie R. R. 20¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10s.	Int. add. 21
$3,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 60
$7,000	*North Carolina State 6s*	Int. add. 69½
$4,000	Chic. St. P. & F. du L. R.R. 7s	Int. add. 32
$6,000	City of Milwaukee 7 ₩ cts	Int. add. 82½
$1,000	City of Milwaukee 7 ₩ cts	Int. add. 82½
$8,000	Mineral Point R.R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. add. 39
$2,000	Mineral Point R.R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. add. 39
$13,000	Indianapolis & Cincinnati R.R. 7s	Int. add. 79
$300,000	Chic. & Mississippi R. R. 7s	Int. add. 10
$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 57
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add. 73
$1,000	Missou